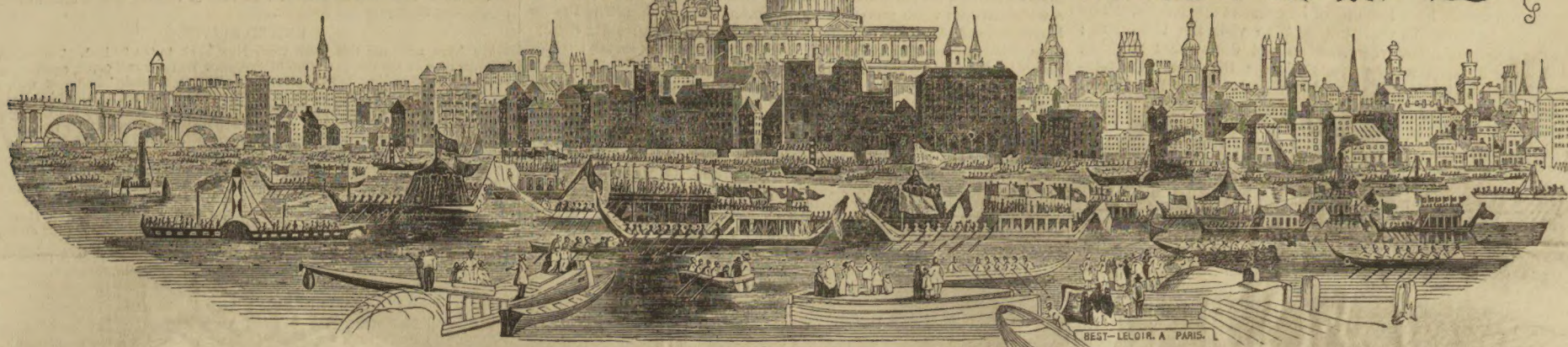


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

ONE of the most prominent social characteristics of the present time is the growth and progress of pleasure-travelling among the people. It is not so very long ago, that to make the "grand tour" of Europe was a thing to boast of, even among the rich. Since the peace of Waterloo, the rich have not contented themselves with the grand tour of their ancestors, but, having exhausted Europe, have spread themselves over every part of the civilised, and even of the uncivilised, world. From Lapland to the Cape—from New Orleans to Canton—wherever there were sights to be seen, the English travelling class, in possession of the means of locomotion, turned their idle or their adventurous steps, in search of health, of novelty, or of excitement. The introduction of the railway system, and its extension over Europe, increased the facilities of travelling, and rich foreigners began to imitate the example of the rich English, and to visit us as we had visited them. The middle classes were next seized with the love of locomotion, and, not content with visiting the watering-places, the mountains, the lakes, and the coasts of their native land, thought themselves in arrear with the world's knowledge, and with the world's pleasures, if they had not seen the gay life and beautiful thoroughfares of Paris, the glorious scenery of the Rhine and Switzerland, and made acquaintance with the architectural splendours of Rome and Naples, of Florence and Milan, and even with the remoter and less-known attractions of Berlin and Vienna. Within the last two or three years, the "people," popularly so called, have been enabled—thanks to the railways, and to the organisation of cheap pleasure-trips—to indulge in that love of novelty of scene and circumstance, which is so natural to the human mind, and to travel to distances which their forefathers had neither time nor money to undertake. The working classes of thirty, or even fifteen years ago, did not know their own country. Very few travelled for pleasure beyond a small circle around the places which they inhabited. The longest trip of the London mechanic or small tradesman was to Hampton Court on the one side, and to Gravesend on the other; and if he could occasionally indulge himself and family with either, he had acquitted himself to the utmost possible extent of a pleasurable duty. It was not for him

to indulge in romantic and Utopian dreams of visits to such remote districts as the sea-shore or the Highlands. The chances and changes of life and business might possibly, at some time or other in his career, compel the working-man to change his residence, and send the inhabitant of a village or a small town to a larger town, or to the capital; but beyond these comparatively narrow limits money and time forbade him to stay. He could not afford to see the world, and he therefore remained ignorant of it. The case at present is, happily, very different, and travelling bids fair to become, not only the necessity of the rich, but the luxury of the poor. The great lines of railway in England, by granting facilities for "monster" or excursion trains at cheap rates, have conferred a boon upon the public, and have increased, let us hope, the dividends of their shareholders. The circle of men's vision has become extended. The villager can take a trip to London without making an enormous sacrifice; and the Londoner can see the villages, and inhale the fresh air of the fields without trenching too severely upon his scanty resources. The industrious men of the Midland Counties, whose forefathers never saw the sea that encircles these islands, are now enabled to gain physical as well as mental enjoyment by a view of its mighty waters. The dweller in the flat fens of Lincolnshire can, at small expense, be transported to the mountains of Wales, of Westmoreland, or of Scotland; and the man of the mountains may refresh his eyes with the luxuriant vegetation and rich woods of the lower landscapes, hitherto unfamiliar to him. By this new agency Ireland has been opened up to the middle classes of England; and it may be said that the happy thought of periodical excursion trains to Dublin, Cork, and Killarney, has done more to remove difficulties in the future government of Ireland than any other circumstance of our age. The English and the Irish for the first time begin to know each other, and the mutual knowledge cannot fail in due season to bring forth satisfactory results. To the traveller of small means, no place within the limits of the three kingdoms may be considered as really inaccessible. Once a year, if not oftener, he may make his choice of a place to visit; he may bathe in the sea, or climb the mountain-top, or wander amid scenes that are celebrated in history. In whatever direction his taste may lie, cheap and ready means of transit are at his command. Among the excursions of the present season there have

been many from all parts of the country to London inwards, and from London outwards to places quite as numerous. Holiday folk have started to Birmingham, to Liverpool, to Manchester, to Wales, to Windermere and the mountains, to Carlisle and the Border Land, and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Highlands. There have been excursions to our fine old cathedral towns, to enable the people to behold the wonders of the past. There have also been excursions to Stonehenge, to enable the working-man to inspect that rude and gigantic monument of his British ancestors. Trips of pleasure-seekers and health-seekers have been arranged to the hives of our actual industry, where working-men have beheld in full operation the mechanical marvels of the present day. Mountain and stream and lake—ruins of palace and abbey—moorland and manufactory—all have been visited during the present year by swarms of small traders and working-men, with their families; and the money but too commonly expended in former years in drinking and smoking, and perhaps in debasing and enervating amusements, has been applied to healthful recreation, and the gathering of the knowledge that usually results from travel. Should these excursions continue as popular as they are at present—and there is every reason to believe that they will become still more so—an effect upon the national manners and character must be produced which cannot be other than beneficial. The travelled working-classes of 1860 will rank as much higher in the scale of intelligence over the untravelled workmen of 1820, as those of 1820 ranked over their progenitors of a century or two earlier.

It has become a slang phrase of disparagement to talk of literature or any thing else "for the million;" but travelling for the million, however disparaged, must be productive of good. Though rival sects may impede the education of our young children, our young men and women will educate themselves, by acquiring a knowledge of their own country; and cheap and good literature will further aid the work which travelling has begun. Petty local jealousies, if not annihilated, will be reduced to a *minimum*; and the health and morals, as well as the knowledge, of the great bulk of the people, will be improved. Already the working classes in Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham, the Potteries, and the great iron districts between Glasgow and Airdrie, as well as other places, have commenced laying by their weekly



DONCASTER RACES.—THE DEAD-HEAT FOR THE ST. LEGER STAKES, BETWEEN "VOLTIGEUR" AND "RUSSBOROUGH,"—"BOLINGBROKE" THIRD. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PARISIANA.

pence to form a fund for visiting the metropolis during the great Exhibition of 1851; and it is not the least gratifying of the many pleasant associations connected with that event, that it has been the means of eliciting such a praiseworthy organization among the working classes. Were it not for cheap excursion trains, this great source of amusement and instruction would have been unattainable by hard-working poverty, and the Exhibition would have lost one of its greatest attractions. The next step will be to enable the "million" to visit the Continent; and, in the course of a few years, we do not doubt that working men will think it as necessary to see Paris, the Rhine, and Switzerland, as they now do to visit the formerly inaccessible beauties of their own country, or of the sea that surrounds it.

Nationally and internationally, these trips are of social and political significance. The respectful salute paid, a few days ago, by a party of French excursionists to the Duke of Wellington, was an admirable commentary upon their benefits. Had these Frenchmen never seen England—had they never strayed out of the atmosphere of Paris—or had they never conversed with countrymen of their own name of Wellington—English as before them, it is likely that the name of Wellington would have excited their contemptuous sneers, or their more violent hatred. But their hearts, as well as their eyes, were opened. They had learned in a short visit to respect the country so long considered the natural foe of their own; and, in respecting the country, they respected the venerable captain who had made himself an immortal name by leading its armies to victory. There was a time, before railways were opened, when a Frenchman would have thought it a matter of conscience and duty to hate England and Englishmen, and of all Englishmen the Duke of Wellington most—but *nous avons changé tout cela*. The French traveller knows better, and feels more correctly. Such visits and such incidents are the great peacemakers. These, and submarine telegraphs, will make future Waterloos impossible.

## THE "DEAD HEAT" FOR THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

THE race for the St. Leger of 1850 has been attended by one of those rare and exciting incidents denominated "dead heats!" Voltigeur, the winner of the Derby, and whose triumph upon the great northern course was looked forward to as a "dead certainty," and upon whom 6 to 4 was freely offered against the whole of the field, was run to a level nose by Russborough, an Irish horse, hitherto unknown to fame. The St. Leger is always an exciting race. Although by no means so heavy a betting event as the Derby, it possesses many features of peculiar interest for the cognoscenti of the turf. It is not the same half-hazard affair as the great three-year-old scramble over the Epsom Downs; the horses engaged have, for the most part, had sundry opportunities of developing their qualifications, and have been so tried one with the other, that, to the judge of horse-flesh, it is a mere matter of arithmetical calculation to "measure the length" of the respective nags, and, as a consequence, to pick out the winner. And very successful these sagacious gentlemen have proved themselves for three successive years (to say nothing of many former occasions), although this year the Judge's fiat of a "dead heat" for a brief time held the case in suspense, and piling a Pelion on an Ossa of excitement, gave us two St. Legers instead of one. The effect upon the immense crowd of spectators, to use a good set phrase, "may be imagined better than described." Immense, we say—for such a crowd was never seen on Doncaster Race-course as on the present occasion—thanks to the cheap trains, which poured in their thousands from all parts. During the final struggle the whole compact mass heaved and swayed, one might almost say boiled over, with agitation; and the huge and confused roar of many lusty voices—"Voltigeur wins!"—"Russborough wins!"—"Vol!"—"Russ!"—"Vol!"—"Hurra!"—can be compared only to—we are at a loss to say what, so must leave the appropriate figure of speech to the ingenuity of the reader. Well, at length—for it does seem a long time whilst all this is taking place, although only occupying a few seconds—the horses pass the chair. It is all over, one way or the other; but whether you win £10,000 or lose £3000 there, is still a slight question about, for it was "a very near thing." A very near thing indeed, for up goes the telegraph proclaiming it nothing at all—in other words, a "dead heat." The agony of five months' conflict between hope and fear is not yet over. Like the man who has had his leg clumsily amputated, we have to undergo another operation. To the book-maker the occurrence of a dead heat is perplexing in the extreme. As the affair stands until the deciding heat is run off, he sees himself placed, like *Desdemona*, between "a divided duty;" and, should the owners not run it off, but agree to divide the stakes (which, however, they never do on a great event like this), he would have a very complicated account to settle. For instance, in this case, having laid, we will suppose, £1000 even against Voltigeur and £1000 to £50 against Russborough, by the laws of betting the bets in both cases would be put together and equally divided between the bettors. Now, £2000 about Voltigeur, equally divided would leave him neither a winner nor a loser. But, with regard to Russborough, he would have to pay the backer the half of £1050, or £525. It will be seen, therefore, that, upon this occasion, the backers of the outsider had good "hedging" for the deciding heat; whilst those who had stood on Voltigeur had to stand still; for which, however, they were eventually rewarded with success, the favourite triumphing by half a length.

As dead heats, like angels' visits, are few and far between, a passing glance at some of the principal that have occurred, and which form epochs in the history of the turf, may not be uninteresting at the present moment. The last event of the kind (that is, in a great national race) occurred upon this very race-course of Doncaster, and for the St. Leger. There are many turfites whose blood would now tingle at the tips of their ears at the mention of the famous dead heat between Charles XII. and Euclid, in 1839; and the still more terrific struggle in the deciding heat, when the warrior king defeated the mathematician by a head only. A further remarkable coincidence (we always like a coincidence when we can get it) between the cases was, that Voltigeur, the hero of the dead heat of 1850, happens to be a half brother of the aforesaid Charles XII., the sire of both being Voltaire; so that dead heats may be said to "run in the blood."

This was eleven years ago, and exactly eleven years before that a dead heat took place for the Derby between Mr. Petre's The Colonel and the Duke of Rutland's Cadland. The latter was the eventual winner, admirably ridden by Robinson, who on Wednesday last did his best for Russborough. As a proof, by the way, that public running is not to be despised as a criterion as to subsequent events, we have only to look to the fact that the Colonel who succumbed in the deciding heat to Cadland, afterwards proved his mettle by winning the St. Leger against a field of eighteen. Charles the Twelfth also proved his stoutness and game by going in and winning the Doncaster Cup at the same meeting in which he carried off his hard-won St. Leger.

Amongst other memorable dead heats, we may mention the following:—At Newmarket, in 1827, six came to the Post for a Handicap Plate, across the flat, when Goshawk, 4 years old, 8st. 6lb., ran a dead heat with Stumps, 5 years, 9st. 2lb. Robinson rode the former, and Arnall the latter. A second contest between the two resulted in a second dead heat. A third time they ran, when, after another severe contest, Goshawk carried off the prize, which was of the magnificent value of £50! Another instance of a double dead heat occurred in 1840, and between two two-year-olds. The prize was a £10 Sweepstakes, last half of Abington Mile.—Five started, and Jessica (ridden by S. Rogers) and the Fanchon filly (ridden by T. Stephenson) ran a dead heat; a second race ended in a dead heat; and then the owners providentially divided the stakes, or we might have had another and another similar result, for there is no knowing where the ladies will stop when once they begin.

There are many—sage men, and of authority—who maintain that there is no such thing as a dead heat—that one horse's nose *must* be, if even a hair's breadth, a little more forward than the other's. Very possible; but granting the position, who is to decide upon so nice a shade of a shaving of a difference? In most cases, we think, our judges act very fairly in the discretion vested in them, as to what is and what is not an absolute win.

But if a dead heat between two horses be, according to these logicians, an impossibility, what is the chance of a dead heat with three? Yet such events are actually on record, and two very remarkable instances of the kind occur immediately to our memory; and with these we shall conclude this scrambling notice. Here again, in both cases, the scene was at Newmarket. In the first Spring Meeting of 1848, three animals of small repute in themselves, namely, Liston, a colt out of Nell Gwynne, and Jenny Lind, ran a dead heat for a sweepstakes of £50, T.Y.C. In the deciding heat between them, Liston beat the Nell Gwynne colt by a neck, Jenny a bad third. In the very next Meeting, this same Liston (resolved upon distinguishing himself somehow) ran a dead heat over the same course with Festus and Isis, for a handicap sweepstakes of £140; and again, in the deciding contest between the three, Master Liston proved victorious, a length severally separating the competitors.

**INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA.**—A Parliamentary return recently issued affords the means of ascertaining the relative increase during the last ten years in the population of each of the various colonies of the Australian group. New South Wales has advanced from a total of 114,386 souls in 1839 to 220,474 in 1848, being an increase of 93 per cent. In Van Diemen's Land, the returns for which reach only to 1847, the increase has been from 44,121 to 70,164, or 59 per cent. South Australia, from its mining discoveries, shows the most remarkable result; the numbers having been 10,015 in 1839, while in 1848 they had reached 38,666, the increase amounting to 285 per cent. Western Australia, owing to her trade with the Indian Seas, has likewise shown striking progress, the advance having been from 2154 to 4460, exhibiting an increase of 107 per cent. As regards the entire population of the Australian group, the progress has been from 170,676 souls in 1839, to 333,764 in 1848; showing an augmentation of 163,088, or at the rate of 95½ per cent. With respect to trade, the balance in 1848 was in favour of Australia; the imports being £2,578,442, and the exports £2,854,315, while the total tonnage inwards and outwards was 694,904 tons.

The President has at last returned to Paris, and in the recesses of the Elysée enjoys that repose which he so much needs after his long travels and the daily dulness of his Ministers; nor does he again intend to leave Paris, as he is compelled by hard necessity to abandon his intention of making another triumphal progress through the provinces. The Prince's chariot-wheels are stopped by the same impediment which prevented Gil Blas from leaving Valladolid. Profuse hospitality, and boundless generosity, and a hand open as day to melting charity, have dwindled down the three millions so grudgingly voted last session; and his pecuniary embarrassments are again the talk of the capital. That these reports are well grounded there can be but little doubt, as proposals for loans have been made to and rejected by several of the capitalists of Paris. The moneyed men of this capital obey the precept which they say forbids them to put their faith in princes. They consider the President's tenure of office too precarious to hold out to them any prospect of repayment. Nor do they stand alone in this opinion; for, despite the *fêtes*, flowers, and fireworks which have greeted him throughout the provinces, there has been a strong undercurrent of ill-feeling, which, in some places, unfortunately degenerated into insult and even violence. The assumption of Royal state and dignity, and the prerogative of kingly power, have stirred up the angry feelings of the Republicans, and have excited the jealous reprobation of the Orleansists and Legitimists; and the Bonapartist party forms so infinitesimally small a portion of the French people, that their salaried enthusiasm and paid panegyrics are scarcely worth taking into account. The Prince has done all that man could do to gain the goodwill of the French people. All must have admired his daring in rushing headlong into those provinces which are the stronghold of Socialism, and latterly into the strongholds of Orleansism. But something more than daring is necessary to obtain the evanescent suffrages of this people. At all the railroad stations the President was received with ringing of bells and bands of music. But the *vox populi*, which in this country is held to be the *vox Dei*, has not been raised in his favour; at least, far from unanimously.

What the French people want, they would be unable to tell you themselves. The bourgeoisie wish for that which Louis Philippe promised them—"peace at any price;" and he kept his promise, for they had *la paix à tout prix*. The Legitimists sigh for Henri Cinq, their legitimate King, and the descendant of St. Louis. The Orleansists sigh for the Comte de Paris; a portion of the army, and the entire navy, for the Prince de Joinville. The Red Republicans sigh for the good old days of Robespierre, Marat, and Danton, and would fain erect the guillotine under the Arc de Triomphe at the Barrier de l'Etoile; and the Bonapartists, who are as few and far between as the ships of Aeneas which had been scattered by Juno's ire, bring up the rear, by sighing for the prolongation of the presidential powers. Each and all of these factions, individually and collectively, feel the utter impossibility of the immediate realisation of their respective hopes, and thus they kindly consent to allow the Chief Magistrate the favourable possession of office until they think that the country is ripe for them, and then each of them would push him from his stool, without a moment's hesitation.

Meantime, despite the difficulties of his position, which to many would be absolutely untenable, yet the Prince lords it bravely. Although the storm howls around, and the ruffian billows curl their monstrous heads about his frail craft, yet he carries on in spite of thunder, and has nailed his colours to the mast. The ship which carries this Caesar and his fortunes on the stormy water, has been on the verge of destruction, but she has always worked off the lee shore in admirable style. When crippled resources and increasing embarrassments are the sole prospect which greets the glance of the President, he dashes out into fresh expenditure and display. It has hitherto been his "custom of an afternoon" to drive out in a small phaeton, attended by a couple of grooms in black coats. He now drives out in a carriage and four, with outriders, who, as well as the postillions and servants, are all accoutred in full dress liveries. All this is intended to prepare the people for the glitter of the Imperial diadem; but it merely serves as another illustration to the distich composed by Sheridan, in honour of Lord Onslow—

What can little Tommy Onslow do?  
Tommy can drive a phaeton and two.  
What can little Tommy Onslow do more?  
Tommy can drive a phaeton and four.

These state liveries and appliances and means of state about his equipage have sorely offended the Parisians; and when he comes to demand from them the prolongation of his powers, he will probably be convinced of his blunder. In one of his speeches, he lately compared himself to Washington. The *Corsaire* has reminded him that Washington lived in a small house, and kept but one servant; that he refused to allow his fellow citizens to violate the constitution by re-electing him as President, until the interval of four years had elapsed; that Washington never drove about in a cocked hat and feathers, and a general's uniform, although he had a right to wear them, whereas the President has not. In short, the *Corsaire* never ceases to fire off at the Prince a quiver full of those arrows of which his witty contributions bear so large a store.

The flying-fish is the most unfortunate of all the birds of the air or the fishes of the sea. If it seek shelter in the depths of the ocean, it is at once subjected to the delicate attention of various marine monsters: if it avail itself of its amphibious privileges by soaring into the air, the "intrepid aéronaut" is devoured by the albatross. The Nepaulese Princes appear to be subjected to the same torments. In London they were hunted, mobbed, fêted, harassed, and entertained to death; they have fled here for shelter, and are persecuted by the Parisians with equal assiduity. But *ces bons Parisiens* even excel the English in the admiration for these interesting exotics, inasmuch as they have extended their admiration to the jewels; and, a plot was laid to hustle and rob them as they went into the Opera. This was prevented by the police; but the jewels which escaped the avidity of the Parisian thieves fell an easy prey to the graceful dancing of the lovely and agile Cerito. Shortly after these Eastern grandees had taken their places in the box which M<sup>me</sup>. Aguado has placed at their disposal, Cerito's merry twinkling feet came bounding on the stage, and at each *pirouette* she poured forth flames of fire into the hearts of the Nepaulese. M. Roqueplan, the director of the opera, brought the object of their admiration into their box, where the Prince unclasped his beautiful bracelets, and placed them on the snowy arms of the ballerina.

The Princes appear to be singularly susceptible. Perhaps it may be the influence of the climate; but they have now fallen in love with the portrait of Lola Montes. Heaven help them if the original fall in their way, for she has already been the *terribile causa* of much mischief. She has just returned here from a love chase in search of her knight errant (errant in the true sense of the word) Mr. Heald, who has migrated in search of peace. The Nepaulese Prince himself is still suffering from the effects of an indisposition contracted whilst in England, from cold; but he dined, notwithstanding, at Fontainebleau, with the President; and also dined with Lord Normanby, or, rather, witnessed the banquet, in which he declined to take a share.

The French papers speak solemnly of the following absurd project:—"The Academy of Sciences has at present under consideration a plan of a most extraordinary character, being neither more nor less than a suspension-bridge between France and England. M. Ferdinand Lemaitre proposes to establish an aérostatic bridge between Calais and Dover. For this purpose he would construct strong abutments, to which the platform would be attached. At a distance of 100 yards from the coast, and at distances of every 100 yards across the Channel, he would sink four barges heavily laden, to which would be fixed a double iron chain of peculiar construction. A formidable apparatus of balloons of an elliptical form, and firmly secured, would support in the air the extremity of these chains, which would be strongly fastened to the abutments on the shore by other chains. Each section of 100 yards would cost about 300,000 francs, which would make 84 millions for the whole distance across. These chains, supported in the air at stated distances, would become the point of support of this fairy bridge, on which the inventor proposes to establish an atmospheric railway. This project has been developed at great length by the inventor."

## FRANCE.

There is scarcely any news of moment this week from Paris.

With respect to the expected visit of the President of the Republic to the south, it appears, from an official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that Louis Napoleon has no intention of leaving Paris at present on a visit to other departments, the season being now too far advanced for another tour.

The resolutions of the Department Councils on the question of the revision of the Constitution, and their probable effect in bringing about the *coup d'état* which it is said Louis Napoleon and his adherents meditate, with the view of prolonging his enjoyment of the chief executive power in the Republic, form the staple of the political disquisitions of the Paris press.

The decisions of the Councils have been various. Twenty-one have not passed any resolution whatever on the subject. Ten have rejected resolutions which had been prepared in favour of revision, and two have put on record resolutions that the Constitution be respected. These thirty-three departments do not count, accordingly, as decidedly favourable to the views of the Government.

On the other hand, forty-nine Councils have passed resolutions in favour of the revision, but the great majority have accompanied their resolutions with qualifications in favour of the Legislative Assembly, and in stipulations that nothing should be done without the consent of the representatives of the people. There are three departments, whose resolutions, being of a special kind, cannot be distinctly classified.

The journals which are in opposition to the Government argue that the general result is such as to favour the Government from quoting the resolutions of the General Councils in favour of any project they may have for prolonging the powers of the President, while the Government journals say that the great majority of these Councils having admitted the principle of the necessity of revision, it is permitted to Government to undertake such revision according to what may be deemed most advisable for the interests of the country. Tracing, then, the evils of the moment to the uneasiness caused by the instability of power, they argue that the first thing to be done is to give permanency to the office held by the Chief of the State—to the man who happens to exercise the greatest amount of personal influence, and whose popularity surpasses that of each and all of those whom different parties would set up either as rivals in the shape of candidates for the honour of the Presidency or occupants for the throne.

The fleet, with the exception of the *Minerve* frigate, still remains at Cherbourg, and it is expected, says the *Siecle*, that it will not quit that harbour for a month.

Some riotous demonstrations on the part of a Bonapartist club called "the Tenth of December," which took place on the night of the President's return from Cherbourg, are undergoing a strict scrutiny by the authorities, and it is expected that Ministers will be called upon to explain, before the Parliamentary Commission, how far they intend to take legal proceedings against the Tenth Decemberists for their riotous conduct on that occasion. The members of that society have abandoned all present intentions of making public demonstrations or of giving their proposed banquet.

## UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 3d inst. The principal matters of note are the execution of Professor Webster at Boston, and the arrival of Jenny Lind at New York. The "Swedish nightingale" had met with the most extravagantly enthusiastic reception, which is noticed in another column.

In Congress the usual Appropriation Bill has been passed by the House, providing for the current items of national expenditure. The bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, on the motion of Mr. Clay, was made the special order of the day in the Senate for Monday. This was opposed by the advocates of slavery, but they found themselves in a minority of twenty, and the measure was adopted. A committee appointed some months since, to examine the case of certain officers under Mr. Polk's administration, who were charged with improper interference in the elections, have reported that some persons, including the editor of the *Union*, had declined answering the questions of the committee, and it was proposed that they should be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. "This useless question," says the *Tribune*, "has called forth no small bickering, and on other subjects nothing has been accomplished but an enormous amount of talk."

## WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Great Western* arrived on Wednesday at Southampton with mails from the Gulf of Mexico, Havannah, and Bermuda. She had no mails from Jamaica, or the Windward or Leeward Islands. These will be brought by the *Tay*.

The island of Cuba experienced a severe gale on the night of the 21st of August, amounting almost to a hurricane. The injury done in Havannah harbour was considerable; but in the interior a good deal of damage was done by the destruction of corn fields and plain trees. The coffee plantations likewise suffered to a considerable extent, and the sugar canes were greatly injured.

The cholera had almost disappeared from Havannah, but still lingered in the country.

The Legislature of Bermuda was prorogued by the Governor on the 26th ult. We have Nassau papers to the 24th August. Several vessels had suffered in the gale of the 12th and 13th of the month, and numerous disasters at sea were spoken of. *Viâ* Bermuda there are dates from Demerara to the 17th ult. Meetings on the subject of constitutional reform continued to be held in that colony.

A second arrival by the *Tay*, on Thursday, brings advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. The islands had been visited with copious rains. Great attention was being paid to the cultivation of cotton. Barbadoes was troubled with a severe gale on the 16th of August, which did much damage. The news from Demerara, Trinidad, and Antigua is of no importance.

Our Mexican accounts mention that Congress was at last assembled, and no doubt was entertained that strong measures would be taken for the financial relief of the country.

The country was tranquil, and the produce of the mines on the increase. General Arista, the present Minister of War, in all probability, will be elected to the Presidency. The appointment of Mr. Falconet as their agent, by the English bondholders, has given general satisfaction.

Mr. Bankhead, the English Minister, has been seriously indisposed, and intended leaving for England shortly.

The cholera prevailed, but not severely, at Vera Cruz: a few cases were reported at Tampico. At Jalapa the visitation of the disease was a very heavy one. Just before the *Great Western* sailed from Vera Cruz, a Spaniard grossly assaulted the English Consul, Mr. Giffard.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

On Wednesday a telegraphic communication reached town from Trieste, of the 16th inst., which announces the arrival there of the *Europa*, that left Alexandria on the 10th inst., bringing the intelligence that the Calcutta mail of the 8th of August had reached Suez on the 7th inst. in the ship *Hendostan*. Tranquillity prevailed in India. Cholera had broken out in China, and one of its victims was the Governor of Macao. Mr. Bonham had returned from his mission to Peking, but the result was not publicly known. In Alexandria the cholera was declining.

**HAYNAU AND HIS AUSTRIAN FRIENDS.**—The correspondent of a morning contemporary says that, on the 10th instant, a number of cavalry officers (one of whom was a near relative of Prince Schwarzenburg) having recognised, in Vienna, two Englishmen by their dress, began immediately to revile and abuse them, and jostled and pushed them about. It also states that in one of the principal *cafés* of the Austrian capital, a number of officers were talking over the recent attack on Haynau, when one of their number suddenly rose, and drawing his sword, heaved and hacked to pieces the portrait of Queen Victoria (which was suspended in the room) amidst the most disgraceful exclamations and execrations. This chivalrous manifestation was loudly applauded by the "officers" and "gentlemen" present, and warm were the congratulations and cordial the grasps of hands the chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche* received from his admiring comrades.

**ACCIDENT TO THE HON. AMIAS POULETT, NEAR ILMINSTER.**—On Saturday last this young gentleman met with a frightful accident while out on a shooting excursion, near the residence of his father Earl Poulett. As he did not make his appearance at dinner, Earl Poulett despatched the servants on horseback in all directions in order to ascertain the cause of this unusual delay. The Earl himself, accompanied by others, also set out in search of him, when, after a long period, the unfortunate young gentleman was discovered lying by the side of a dry ditch, quite insensible, and blood issuing from his ears and mouth. He was immediately removed, and messengers were despatched for Mr. C. H. Mules, surgeon, who attended most promptly. It was then discovered that both the bones of the right leg were broken, besides many other bruises and injuries; there was also concussion of the brain. A special messenger started at once for London for a physician, who arrived at Taunton by special train on Sunday morning, and immediately set out for Hinton Park, the seat of Earl Poulett. The sufferer still remained insensible from the injuries received, which are of a most serious character. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the horse falling, throwing his rider, and rolling over him.

**RAILWAY EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.**—The railway excursions projected to take place in all parts of the kingdom are unprecedented. Nearly every railway company has projected pleasure trips for the middle and working classes, and the result has been to create a comparatively new species of traffic. The Great Western Railway have taken a prominent part, and have, in addition to their weekly excursions to Windsor, run heavily-laden trains in and out of London, &c., to and from Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and all other places on their route, at what is termed one fare, or, in other words, half the usual fare, there and back. The trains that left Paddington for Bristol, Bath, and Oxford, took 2500 persons, and returning 2300. Local trains between Cirencester and Bath conveyed 1000 persons, and between Bath and Bristol 4000. The London and North-Western Railway have projected pleasure trips to the Royal Estabddod, and a wholesale autumn excursion from the north to London. The London and South-Western and Brighton announces excursions to the various bathing-places on their route; the South-Eastern, a 30s. trip to Paris, and an eight days' sojourn on the Rhine; the Great Northern, a cheap through trip to York, Leeds, Hull, and those districts; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, between the manufacturing districts and the riding on every Saturday. The new system of excursions is now, indeed, so generally adopted, that there are very few towns in the kingdom where the inhabitants may not, on economical terms, reciprocate pleasure visits. About 200 excursionists left Salisbury on Monday week for Brighton, where they were enabled to stay for about six hours. An excursion train from Brighton brought about 700 visitors into Salisbury on the same day.

**COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE, MENAI STRAITS.**—After some years of unremitting labour, the engineers connected with this great work safely lowered the "last" of the Britannia tubes to its permanent resting-place on Friday week. The Carnarvonshire end of the tube was lowered three feet, the opposite end being joined on to the Anglesea large tube in the interior of the tower on the Britannia rock, and, obedient to the law of the novel operation, the centres of both tubes, as before, were raised up several inches. The Government officer will be down on an early day to inspect the entire structure, preparatory to its permanent opening. Nothing beyond a mere fractional deflection has been observed to take place in the tube that has been opened since March, and which has been subjected to the constant transit of heavy trains and traffic. Some curious acoustic effects have been observed. Pistol shots, or any sonorous noises, are echoed within the tube half a dozen times. The cells of the top and bottom are used by the engineers as speaking tubes, and they can carry on conversations through them in whispers; by elevating the voice, persons may converse through the length of the bridge—nearly a quarter of a mile. The following (not hitherto published) is an official return of the cost of the entire structure:—Pedestals and abutments on Carnarvon side, £17,459; Carnarvon tower, £28,626; Britannia tower, £38,671; Anglesey tower, £31,430; pedestals and abutments on Anglesey side, £40,470; lions, £2048; total, £158,704. Wrought-iron used in tubes, £118,946; cast-iron in tubes and towers, £30,619; construction of tubes, £226,234; pontoons, ropes, capstans, painting materials, £28,096; raising machinery, £25,498; carpentry and labour in floating, raising, and completing bridge, £25,498; experiments, £3986; grand total, £601,865. The total weight of each of the wrought-iron roadways now completed represents 12,000 tons, supported on a total mass of masonry of a million and a half cubic feet, erected at the rate of three feet in a minute.

Prince Hebert of Saxony had his leg broken by a kick from a horse at a review a few days ago at the camp of Bilon. He was galloping up a hill by the side of the Archduke Albert at the time. After the leg was set, he was conveyed in a steamer to Pillnitz.

Arrangements are in progress on the part of the directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for a grand celebration of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the society, which was incorporated by charter by King William III., in 1700.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

## CANTERBURY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of this association was held at the Sevenoaks; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. His Grace was supported by the Marquis of Camden, Lord Honesdale, Lord Sidney, the Earl of Romney, the Rev. Sir C. Farnaby, Sir B. Brydges, Sir Edward Deering, the Hon. and Rev. F. Noel, Mr. Deedes, M.P., Mr. W. Martin, M.P., Archdeacon Harrison, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, and other clergymen.

The report stated that the society had abandoned the training schools of Canterbury, but it had made grants for the support of pupils in the Training Institution of St. Mark's, Battersea, Whitelands, and Westminster. Pupils would also be received to learn the management of schools at the Maidstone and Canterbury model schools. In the financial department, £904 had been voted during the year for the erection of schools and the support of pupils in training. There were applications for grants to the amount of £845, and there was still a sum of £800 due for unpaid grants. The income of the association for the year had amounted to £1394 14s. 11d., and the expenditure had fallen short of that amount by £724 17s., which sum remained as a balance in the hands of the society.

On the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by the Marquis of Camden, the report was agreed to; and after the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That this meeting has learned with satisfaction the arrangement which has been made by the board for the inspection by clergymen of the diocese, under the immediate authority of the archbishop, of such schools as may be desirous of such inspection.

The Archbishop said he could not avoid thinking that this arrangement was a very wise one. It might be interesting to the meeting to know that the Training School at Battersea was likely to be given up for want of subscriptions. It was a school from which some of the best masters had gone forth, and one to which those interested in the education question looked as a very important feature in the system. It was intended to unite, if possible, that school with the school at Westminster. The schools at Westminster were essentially different from that at Battersea and St. Mark's, as they were only intended to receive pupils for three or six months, and not to give a complete system of education, and therefore they were of less importance. The Battersea schools had been provided for the special purpose of providing trained masters for the manufacturing districts; and those districts had been in a great degree provided for, and for some time past there had been more masters to send out than occupation could be found for. This fact would, at all events, be gratifying, as no such difficulty need be found in obtaining properly-trained masters as had been heretofore experienced. He hoped that the system lately commenced would, under the blessing of Providence, prove the means of materially altering the condition and habits of the poorer classes, but the ardour of many friends of the cause was damped by the knowledge that the poor could only be reached at a very early age, as they were so early called out to the active duties of life. Even this obstacle, however, could be overcome; and he sincerely trusted that the zealous aid of the association, and of the promoters of education generally, would enable them to give to the children of the poor such complete and efficient instruction as would guide and help them in their after course through life.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, the officers of the association, and finally to his Grace the chairman, after which the meeting separated.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.**—The opposition to Mr. Cowling has assumed a definite shape, and active steps are now taking to secure the return of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., of Trinity College (8th Wrangler, 1825). It is understood that Mr. Wigram is opposed to allowing any but Christians to legislate for a Christian country, to all schemes which do not regard a man's religion as the most important part of his education, to refusing to members of the Church in Ireland the facilities for availing themselves of educational grants which Dissenters and Romanists enjoy in England, and also to the provisions of Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill. He is opposed to the "experimental policy" of free-trade, to the recognised admission to our Universities of students who could not be required to join in the common worship, or submit to the religious teaching of the University, and in general to any course of policy not "animated by Christian principles." Mr. Wigram's supporters represent further, that they are led to bring him forward by a sense of duty "rendering it imperative upon them to do what they can for securing to the University a representative zealous and earnest for great principles, and of an ability and position to make him their efficient advocate in the House of Commons;" and also because, "with every respect for Mr. Cowling, and for the high place which (as a sound lawyer, but by no means as an efficient advocate) he holds in his own profession, they are unable to be satisfied that he has not, on the present occasion, altogether mistaken the duties for the effectual discharge of which his undeniably high qualifications fit him." Continuous committee meetings are being held on both sides, and it is likely the contest will be a spirited one.

**POOLE ELECTION.**—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Gordon met an immense body of electors and other inhabitants of the borough in the Town-hall, and, having stated his views as a decided convert to the principles of Free Trade, and the result of his observation and experience as an extensive landowner in England and Scotland, a conviction that Free Trade would not ultimately prove disadvantageous either to the land-owner, land-occupier, or merchant, declared that he would not endanger the success of the Free Trade candidate by going into a contest, but wait an opportunity of offering himself when there should be no such danger. His address was very well received; and three cheers having been given for the cause of Free Trade, the assembly dispersed, evidently pleased that no further opposition would be offered by any one professing the same principles as those avowed by Mr. Seymour to his election.

**WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—On Monday, the members of this society took possession of their newly-acquired estate at Kent Town, East Moulsey, in the western division of the county of Surrey. A special train conveyed the members to the Hampton-court station of the South-Western Railway, whence they walked in procession to Kent Town, about a mile distant, preceded by a band. The estate consists of 30 acres, which is to be divided into 230 allotments, each of which, it is expected, will realise between £2 and £3 per annum in the shape of ground rent. Each allotment will cost the purchaser between £25 and £30. After inspecting their newly-acquired property, the members sat down to dinner in a marquee; Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., presiding. The chairman, after disposing of the loyal toast, said he was anxious to propose the health of Mr. James Taylor, the founder of freehold land societies, and in doing so took occasion to enter somewhat at length into the merits of the scheme. Mr. Taylor, in acknowledging the compliment, dwelt upon the social benefits of freehold land societies, and of their great national importance. Mr. Norton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, Mr. G. Huggett, Mr. Geeson, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Taylor proceeded to Uxbridge for the purpose of assisting at the ceremony of taking possession of another estate which the society has recently purchased near that town. The remainder of the company returned to town by special train.

**THE ONE THOUSAND MILES MATCH.**—Searles, of Leeds, still continues his walking match of one thousand miles in the same number of hours, at Trammere. He has begun each mile at the commencement of each hour, and at present appears as free from fatigue as when he started on Monday fortnight. Owing to difficulty of watching him during the night on the round course enclosed near the Trammere Hotel, he walks along the turnpike-road in company of two men, one of whom is engaged to watch his progress, and see that each mile is performed. He lives well, is in robust health, and sleeps well, especially in the night, when not engaged in walking. He performs each mile in nearly the same space of time, generally twelve minutes, though some have been accomplished in ten minutes. The odds are, however, against him, by two and three to one, and several wagers have been, at two to one, taken by himself within the last few days.

**HUNTING PROSPECTS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.**—Mr. Theobald and the gentlemen of Bath, it would appear, have completed their arrangements for stag hunting in the neighbourhood of that ancient city—the latter having undertaken to contribute £750 towards the expenses of Mr. Theobald's establishment during the hunting season. We congratulate the inhabitants of Bath, as they could not possibly have selected a better master of hounds than Mr. Theobald, whose absence from Cheltenham during the ensuing winter will be sincerely regretted by many of our sporting characters.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

**THE HOP-GROWERS OF KENT.**—On Saturday last, a very numerous and influential meeting of the hop planters of Kent and Sussex was held at the Railway Hotel, Staplehurst, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain a further postponement of the remaining moiety of the 1848 hop duty, payable on the 1st of October next. Among the company present we observed Sir E. Filmer, Bart., M.P.; T. L. Hodges, Esq., M.P.; A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P. for East Sussex; Rev. W. M. Smith Marriott; W. P. Croughton, Esq.; Captain Patterson, Messrs. Punnett, F. B. Elvy, Parton, Elphick, Farley, Osborne, Whibley, Snapp, Phippe, Hilder, Neve (Benenden), Beard (Boughton), Willis (Cranbrook), T. White (Maidstone), T. Haycs (Boughton), &c. The principal resolution was expressive of the ruinous consequences that would ensue if the collection of the remaining half of the duty due upon the crop of 1848 were enforced at the present time; and requested the members of House of Commons connected with the hop-growing districts to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and impress upon him the necessity of a further postponement.

**EXTRAORDINARY GAME AT SKITTLES.**—Mr. Ireland, a tradesman of Southampton, played skittles for twelve hours incessantly on Thursday week, at Mr. Woolferston's brewery, in St. Mary's-street there. The conditions were that the play was to commence at ten in the morning and last till ten at night, during which time, as fast as the pins could be set up, Mr. Ireland was to throw at them till he got them down; for every time he knocked them down at twice he was to receive sixpence from Mr. Woolferston, and if he exceeded the twice he was to pay sixpence. Five minutes only was allowed for refreshment. The pins were set up by two men in a twinkling of time, and for twelve mortal hours Mr. Ireland kept up his play, throwing a ball above ten pounds weight incessantly during the time, generally getting the pins down in what, in the language of the "alley," is termed "a twicer." At the close of the play Mr. Ireland was a winner of £14 and upwards.

**REVIVAL OF STAGE-COACHES.**—Two stage-coaches have been started to run daily between Cambridge and London.

The Liverpool Town Council have claimed £2100 from the parish as magistrates' clerks' fees, and threatened "to take steps for the recovery of the amount." This demand has caused some commotion. It has accrued by granting summonses for rates and passes for paupers.

## ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—TEN LIVES LOST.

A very melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday morning, about half-a-mile eastward of the Brentwood station, on the Colchester line, by which ten plate-layers, servants of the company, lost their lives.

It appears that these men, with about forty of their fellow workmen, had just unloaded a train of ballast-trucks, which was on the down line, and, to allow the engine and empty trucks to move on, stepped aside, some of them between the metals of the up line, probably forgetting that the first up passenger-train was at that moment due. This train arrived quite punctual to its time. The moment the engine-driver perceived the men on the line, he whistled loudly, and the guards and firemen applied their breaks, but the poor fellows evidently became paralysed, and before the train could be stopped ten unfortunate creatures were run over and killed on the spot.

The engine of the ballast-train was blowing off its steam, which may, perhaps, have prevented the men from hearing the approach of the passenger-train. A fog prevailed at the time.

**A NEW PORT FOR FOREIGN CATTLE.—LOWESTOFT.**—The terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, on the Suffolk coast, was on Monday the scene of extraordinary rejoicing, in consequence of the arrival of the *Queen* steamer with 164 head of cattle, in excellent condition, from the mouth of the Weser, being the first cargo of the kind that ever entered Lowestoft. The *Queen* made the voyage from the German to the English port within thirty hours, but the distance might readily be performed in considerably less time by more powerful boats, which are likely; it is said, to be speedily put upon the station—for the experiment of Monday is conclusive of the expediency of making Lowestoft available for similar traffic from many of the continental ports; the distance from the Texel, for instance, being only 90 miles. Captain Andrews, the harbour-master, ran out in the *Lowestoft* steamer, and brought in the *Queen* himself, amidst the acclamations of the towns-people and visitors who thronged the beach and piers. The cattle, instead of being immediately sent on by rail to Smithfield, were turned out to grass for a day or two, by direction of the foreign feeder (Mr. Lubken) who accompanied them, and who congratulated himself on saving the voyage round the coast and up the Thames, by which the beasts would have been materially damaged, and probably several have died, as is usually the case with such cargoes imported from the Continent direct to London. The *Queen* is already on her way back to Bremen for another cattle freight, to be delivered at Lowestoft; after which, her owner (Mr. Kappin) who came over with her, directs that she is to proceed to Hjelting, on the coast of Jutland, for a third cargo for Lowestoft, with whose facilities for such trade he has expressed himself greatly pleased, exclusive of the important consideration that the cattle may be landed almost directly into the railway terminus out of the steamer, and put down close by the very spot where they are to be sold in London.

The Westminster Freehold Land Society held a public meeting at the Rochester Theatre last Tuesday evening; S. Steele, Esq., in the chair. Mr. James Taylor, the founder of freehold land societies, in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, excited great enthusiasm amongst the audience, and a resolution was unanimously carried approving of the objects of the society, and before the meeting separated a great number of shares were taken.

**PEEL MONUMENT AT MONTROSE.**—On Monday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, Montrose, Provost Mackie in the chair, for the purpose of raising a public subscription for erecting a monument in Montrose as a tribute of respect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Provost Jameson, Mr. C. H. Millar, Mr. Adam Burnes, Mr. Hampton, and Mr. Arbuthnot. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the opinion of the meeting of the great loss the country had sustained by the death of Sir Robert Peel, and their admiration of his splendid talents and patriotic conduct as a public man; and that to perpetuate his memory a suitable memorial should be erected in Montrose, for which a public subscription should be made by the inhabitants.

**POOLE SAVINGS' BANKS.**—The accounts of this bank have during the last fortnight been under the investigation of Mr. W. H. Grey, of No. 48, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the accountant recommended by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister. It is evident that the misconduct of the late actuary, J. B. Bloomfield, who was appointed to the office in 1831, commenced in 1835, and has, consequently, been continued during the long period of 15 years. The system pursued by the actuary appears to have been to appropriate certain deposits to his own use, paying the interest regularly out of the funds of the bank, and keeping a private check-book of the sums thus appropriated, which book has been placed in the hands of the officials, who have thus clearly ascertained the mode in which the deficiency has been created. Had there been a proper inspection of the books at any period, the dishonesty must have been discovered before the death of the actuary. The deficiency is about £6000 out of some £36,000, and the depositors will each receive a dividend of about 16s. 2d. in the pound, including interest. Since the *exposé* the bank has closed, and it is said that at present there is no intention entertained of re-opening the institution. It is hoped that property to the amount of about £2000 may be recovered from Bloomfield's estate, in which case the dividend would be increased.

**SPORTING AT ENVILLE.**—The Earl of Stamford had a shooting party at his seat in Staffordshire, on Saturday, the 14th inst.; the result of the day's sport being as follows:—Earl of Stamford killed 146 partridges, 10 hares, and 6 rabbits; E. L. Gatacre, Esq., 146 partridges, and 1 rabbit; the Hon. S. Lyttleton and H. W. Foley, Esq. (who formed a second party), 157 partridges, 19 hares, and 6 rabbits; making a total of 449 partridges, 29 hares, and 12 rabbits. The shooting did not commence till eleven o'clock.

**THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.**—The fine weather of the past week enabled the agriculturists to harvest nearly the whole of the grain in England; and the greater portion of the fields in Scotland have been cleared under very favourable circumstances.

**SUBSCRIPTION MONUMENT.**—The gentlemen who have originated the subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, have received from the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, and other noblemen and gentlemen of the county, letters expressing their desire to join the inhabitants of Leeds in accomplishing that object.

**MALICIOUS BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.**—A serious fire occurred on Sunday last at Comberton, in Cambridge-shire, on the premises of Mr. Bonnett, one of the most extensive farmers in the district. The flames were first discovered in a pea stack, and, notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the Cambridge engines, the greater portion of the homestead was destroyed. An immense quantity of wheat, beans, barley, clover, &c., the produce of more than 150 acres, together with several carts and farming implements, was entirely consumed. Some of the out-offices were burned, but Mr. Bonnett's house and a barn containing nearly £1000 worth of wool were saved. There appeared to be no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary. When all danger of a spread of the conflagration had subsided, a strict investigation of the circumstances attending it was entered into before the Earl of Hardwicke, but without any definite result.—On the night of Sunday some more stacks were fired in the same village, but the damage was but slight, plenty of assistance being fortunately at hand.—On Saturday night the farm homestead of the Rev. Thomas Breton, at Steeple Morden, was fired, and all destroyed, except the newly erected brick house; damage £3000; premises and crops insured.—On Sunday evening the homestead of Mr. Bird, of Wrestlingworth, met a similar fate; the house was saved; damage £3000.

**FATAL CATASTROPHE.**—A fearful accident occurred on last Saturday morning at the convict establishment at Portland. A large number of convicts had been for some time past engaged in working the stone quarries for supplying material for the construction of the breakwater at Portland Roads. A powerful crane of a peculiar construction is employed at the works; the machinery of this was not properly attended to, and the whole framework of this ponderous machine fell, by which three of the convicts were killed on the spot, and fourteen others seriously wounded; of the latter, three or four are not expected to live.

**DRAWING LIGHTNING FROM THE CLOUDS.**—Some Belgian *savants* were engaged on Monday in making meteorological observations on the heights of Belleville (Paris). Having raised to a certain height some kites furnished with pointed needles, they drew from the clouds, although the weather was perfectly serene at the time, flashes of electricity similar to those of lightning in a storm. Suddenly one of the gentlemen, says the *Patrie*, was struck by a flash, and thrown to the ground, in a state of insensibility. He had, it appeared neglected to hold by the glass handle, which served as a non-conductor, and the fluid, descending by the cord, struck him. He was soon after restored to animation, but his right arm remained paralysed, and there is a doubt whether he will ever recover the perfect use of it.

**REGATTAS** took place at Havre on Sunday. They attracted a vast crowd, and the ordinary pleasure and an extra express train took down vast numbers of persons from Paris.

By an act of the late session (13 and 14 Vic., cap. 105), facilities are given for the union of liberties with the counties in which they are situate. It seems that there are various liberties having separate commissions of the peace, and justices may in general or quarter session petition her Majesty for a union to be made with the counties. There are twelve sections in the act respecting the trial of prisoners, and the procedure to be observed after the union is effected.

A seizure recently took place of some malt, the property of Mr. Greeves, of Irkfield-brook, Kingsnorton, on account of church rates, since which the churchwardens have returned the individual in question "one half-penny," being the balance due to him out of £4, for which the malt was sold, after deducting the amount of the rate, and the expenses of the levy and sale.

For the two weeks ending the 11th instant, there have been imported into Liverpool from America, France, and other parts abroad, the following quantities of food:—160,232 bushels wheat, 19,698 barrels flour, 8674 bags ditto, 24,896 bushels oats, 21,320 ditto beans, 2184 ditto peas, 12,200 ditto barley, 7496 ditto Indian corn.

Letters have been received from some of the pauper girls sent out to Australia from Kilkenny Workhouse in December last, stating that they had arrived safe, and experienced every care and attention on the passage, and were in the prospect of immediate employment as farm servants at from £10 to £15 a year. The passage was made in the remarkably short time of three months, the ship having arrived on the 31st of March.

The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale have addressed a collective letter to General Changarnier, testifying in their names, as well as in those of the Queen and the Princesses, their gratitude for the service which he had caused to be celebrated in the chapel of the Tuilleries for the repose of the soul of the King, their august father.

## EXPLOSION IN THE CITY, AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A frightful explosion of fireworks occurred in the metropolis, on Monday, at noon, which speedily laid in ruins a vast amount of property, besides seriously injuring the proprietor of the manufactory where it happened and one of his men; independent of which, a great many other persons, some living many hundred yards from the immediate scene of the catastrophe, were badly hurt; and we regret to state that a lad, named Alexander Duprez Denning, who was passing during the progress of the engines to render assistance, was knocked down by one of the ponderous vehicles, the wheels of which passed over his neck and head, and caused his almost instantaneous death.

The scene of this dreadful disaster was Weaver-street, Spitalfields. The premises were in the tenure of Mr. John Clitherow, an artist in fireworks, who carried on an extensive shipping and wholesale business at No. 13 in that street.

The first explosion happened in what is termed the mixing-house, at which time only Mr. Clitherow and one of his men were at work therein. It is supposed that whilst engaged at their dangerous calling some of the rockets must have fallen to the ground, and that the force of the blow caused them to explode, for in an instant a series of explosions followed. Some hundred rockets shot through the roof and ascended many feet above the housetops; whilst two men, who have since been ascertained to be Mr. Clitherow and one of his workmen, were blown out of the building into the open yard. Another explosion soon followed, and some scores of fireballs and maroons discharged their contents in every direction. Houses nearly a quarter of a mile distant suffered severely, whilst the buildings nearer were partially riddled, the furniture destroyed, and the occupants thrown into an indescribable state of alarm.

The noise occasioned by the second explosion had scarcely subsided, when the contents of the store-room became ignited. This part of the factory was in a line with the back fronts of the houses in Weaver-street, whilst Buxton-street bounded it on the other side. New Church-court, and another alley termed Weaver's-court, ran between the factory and the houses further off. Unfortunately, although those buildings so closely surrounded the manufactory, they proved of little avail in preventing the work of destruction from being carried a still further distance. When the third explosion, which is described to have been in the magazine as well as the store, occurred, the houses in Weaver-street, Spicer-street, Buxton-street, and New Church-court, were shaken to their very foundations; window-frames were forced from their bearings, the roofs broken in, and the furniture thrown into terrible disorder or broken into many fragments. Nearly every window in All Saints National School was forced in, and the glass sent flying amongst the children. In the lower school-room there were no fewer than 113 infants in the gallery, and a great many were forced down, but, with the exception of a few slight cuts occasioned by the shower of broken glass, they escaped unhurt. Mrs. Campbell, one of the teachers, who was sitting in the kitchen of the school-house at the time, was thrown down, and a heavy door, which was forced off its hinges, fell upon and injured her shoulder. The church of All Saints had also most of its windows demolished, and heavy pieces of timber were flung upon the roof.

Immediately after the explosions, the fire extended to the remainder of the manufactory. This, at one time, threatened destruction to Mr. Dew's timber-yard and carpenters' workshops, which were separated from the fire by a very narrow space. Fortunately, the engine belonging to Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, the brewers, two of the parish, several of the London Brigade and West of England Company quickly attended, and, owing to the exertions of all present, the flames were prevented from extending.

The extent of the mischief done is considerable, and is stated to be as follows:—The premises of Mr. Clitherow, used as the firework factory, blown down, the contents consumed, and private residence very extensively damaged, the roof being displaced, window glass demolished, and furniture much broken. About 20 houses, belonging to Mr. Dew, the builder, in Buxton-street, are very severely damaged. The major portion of the large sheets of plate-glass in the goods *dépot* of the Eastern Counties Railway, in St. John's-street, a long distance off, is demolished. All Saints National School and the church are seriously injured, especially the former building, as scarcely a window is left entire. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Spicer-street, have the windows forced in, the roofs broken, and the furniture of the occupants destroyed. Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Weaver-street, are similarly damaged, besides seven others which were nearly raised to the ground in Clitherow-place. On the other side of the same street, the houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are extensively shattered and the furniture broken. The Spitalfields' Catholic Schools have also received material injury. The silk works of Mr. Jeffrey, in front of the factory, have also sustained great damage, and so has the costly stock in trade. The whole of the windows in Mr. Dew's carpenters' workshops are demolished, and the roof of his painters' shops forced in. Nearly the whole of the houses on the north side of Spicer-street are also more or less injured. In fact, as far as the eye can reach, nothing but broken glass and roofs displaced can be seen.

Scarcely a person who occupied any of the above houses escaped without being thrown down; but, fortunately, with one or two exceptions, they received but trifling injuries. Mr. Clitherow and his workman, John Wheeler, have been removed to the London Hospital, where they remain in a state of great suffering, though progressing favourably. The principal injuries which Mr. Clitherow received were owing to his attempts made to save the life of Wheeler, his workman. He states now that he saw the commencement of the accident, and could have run out in time to avoid any injury; but, being anxious to save the life of his man, he stopped behind to pull him out, and whilst so doing the fireworks exploded, and both were terribly burned.

Some idea of the power of the explosion may be formed, when it is stated that a cart laden with firewood, while proceeding along Church-street, near Bishopsgate, was completely overturned, and the contents scattered over the road. A man named Greenwood, living in Agnes-street, Lambeth, was thrown down near Truman and Hanbury's brewhouse—his arm was broken and his leg terribly cut. A female named Potter, living at No. 14, in Clitherow-place, whilst dressing one of her children, was forced by the power of the explosion from her chair and driven across her room; but knowing to some extent the dangerous nature of the materials in Mr. Clitherow's factory, she threw one child out of the window, and in endeavouring to jump out with another infant in her arms, her clothing caught a nail in the wall, and during two separate explosions the poor creature was suspended some feet from the ground. Fortunately, neither she nor the child sustained any material injury, but the whole of her furniture was demolished.

**RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.**—The directors of the Sydney Railway Company made their first deposit of £7000 in the Colonial Treasury in May last. The railway will proceed from Sydney through the southern districts.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES.**—The following is the report of the select committee appointed on the best means of extending the establishment of libraries freely open to the public, especially in large towns, in Great Britain and Ireland:—"Your committee have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—Evidence has been offered to your committee during the present session on certain points connected with foreign public libraries and the library of the British Museum. Your committee are of opinion that the evidence which they have received shows the expediency of establishing in this metropolis other public libraries of a popular character, by which the British Museum would be relieved from a numerous class of readers, who might be equally well accommodated elsewhere. They think that the establishment of such libraries would receive great assistance from the munificence of private persons, whenever the insufficient means for literary study in this metropolis shall have been more generally brought under the notice of the public. Your committee consider that, with respect to any differences of opinion which may have been expressed on statistical and other details relating to foreign libraries, reference may advantageously be made to the 'Returns on Foreign Libraries,' procured through the intervention of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from our Ministers abroad. A portion of these returns is appended to this report. The remainder will be printed as they come from the Foreign-Office into the possession of the committee. Your committee see no reason to vary the general conclusion arrived at by the committee in the last session of Parliament respecting the main object and scope of their inquiry—that this country is still greatly in want of libraries freely accessible to the public, and would derive great benefit from their establishment."

**GREAT SALE OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.**—The whole of the immense apparatus and surplus of material employed in the construction of the Britannia-bridge is about to be brought under the hammer, and the sale, like the structure itself, will be unprecedented in extent. The scaffolding by means of which the tubes and towers have been constructed represents nearly 100,000 cubic feet of timber. The pontoons used in the floating operation, containing nearly 5000 feet of timber, besides the others of iron, will now be disposed of for floating or landing stages, and the enormous capstans for dock and wharfage uses. Of ropes and hawsers, from 13 inch diameter downwards, there are upwards of 100 tons, with an infinity of chain cables and suspension chains enough to construct a bridge of from 100 to 150 feet span, with countless cranes, crabs, boats, anvils, anchors, tools, tramways, hydraulic presses that raised the whole bridge, with steam-engines and tubular boilers. There is a surplus for sale of 400,000 fire-bricks alone, and the large timber-built workshops and storehouses will be sold for agricultural dwellings and warehouses.

**LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—In pursuance of the promise given when the salaries of the principal officers were reduced on this line, the directors have, we understand, announced to the executive of the company that a certain sum will be in future be set apart for distribution among the officers holding the more responsible situations in the service, on any increase arising on the future dividends, the amount increasing up to a certain moderate sum with each progressive increase in the dividends. The executive of this company have thus a direct interest in the revenue, both in increasing the receipts and diminishing the expenditure, an arrangement which must assist in keeping the practical management of this line on the soundest footing. It appears that the revenue of this company has increased by £11,000 in the last ten weeks, and the shares have risen from £38 to £72. It is said that the new arrangements adopted this summer in the shape of increased accommodation and low fares excursions are answering well, and have been the means of increasing the traffic to the attractive places to be reached by this line.

A writer in the *Watertown Journal* (Jeff. co., New York) notices the ravages of a worm which is destroying all the black ash timber in that county. These insects spin as much web as to envelop the whole tree like a net, and they have already consumed every leaf of this kind of timber.

A small field near Banff, rather less than an acre and a half in extent, was let on Saturday last at £18 5s. for the year from Martinmas first. Our Banff friends certainly do not appear to be afraid of Free Trade. The old rent was £10.





REPOSE IN CAMP.

### THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—ADVANCE OF THE HOLSTEIN TROOPS.

The severest engagement that has taken place between the two armies since the battle of Idstedt, occurred on Thursday, the 12th inst., the Schleswig-Holstein troops having made a *reconnaissance* towards Eckernförde and Missunde in strong force, and attacked the bridge across the Schlei at the latter point, but without success. After cannonading the defences of the bridge on the north bank of the Schlei for more than an hour, the artillery was recalled, and the troops supporting it retired along the line of country by which they had advanced during the day, bivouacking to the north of their original positions. After the cannonade ceased, and as the troops sent forward with the batteries were retiring, the Danes issued from the entrenchments with several field-pieces, and for some time considerably annoyed the Holsteins, who were on the *chaussée* to Eckernförde, and immediately south of it; but they were in too great force to be pursued, and as soon as the Danes discovered the strength of the battalions which had not been engaged, they ceased the pursuit and regained their fortified position.

The *Times* Correspondent gives the following interesting sketch of the preparations for the attack:—

"It was known on the evening of the 11th, that a movement somewhat more important than usual was contemplated. A large number of waggons, put in requisition for the baggage, the knapsacks of the infantry, &c., left Rendsburg during the night; the headquarters of the advanced guard, under Colonel Gerhard and Major Von Stutterheim, were at Holzunge, a little hamlet between the two lakes Wittensee and Bistensee. The waggons that had gone in the night were already packed with the knapsacks of the infantry and chasseurs,

which are thus taken on without compelling the men to march under an oppressive weight. Further on, two pontoons were mounted on waggons, with others carrying the materials for bridging over a stream; but they were never used, and this part of the train did nothing but encumber the narrow roads. The first purpose of the movement was to clear all the country north from the head of the Wittensee Lake to Eckernförde, Missunde, and as far west of it towards Schleswig as might be possible, of the Danish troops encamped in the intervening space, but not entrenched. A force quite strong enough to effect it was taken; the whole of the advanced guard of Colonel Gerhard's brigade moved up through Damendorf to Osterby; the 4th and 12th battalions of infantry formed the right wing of the advanced guard and took a parallel route, but more to the east, upon Kochendorf; a corps of Jagers, still more to the right, advanced on Westerthal and Eckernförde itself. I took the same road as the 4th battalion of infantry to Osterby, since one route must needs be chosen, and cannot speak of what occurred on the left and centre except from report.

"For some time, our route lay along the shore of the Wittensee, close to the water's edge. It was a lovely morning, cool, with a brilliant sun—one of those days which make the early autumn one of the pleasantest seasons of the year. The lake shone like a sheet of silver, and the wooded banks were reflected clear and sharp in it to every minute detail in its depth. Beyond the village of Great Wittensee we turned off the Eckernförde road to the left, and by various indirect and crooked ways we got on the ground till lately within the Danish lines. It was anticipated that the Danish outposts would be found somewhere about Osterby, and the calculation proved pretty correct. About half-past twelve o'clock, an irregular fire of small-arms to our right indicated that the Jagers, advancing in that direction on Westerthal, had come upon them, and it was equally asvi-

dent that the Danes were retiring; the same process was going on on the left, and we had nothing to do but to listen and speculate. We had got beyond Osterby, and were approaching Kochendorf before anything was visible; but there we saw the last of a Danish company being driven from a wood to the right of the latter village. The Danes retired so readily, and were dislodged from point to point with so little difficulty, that they plainly acted on orders to fall back if attacked in any force, without exposing themselves to loss, and retire within the fortified position behind them; thus the advance was little more than a march. By three o'clock the whole staff were in Kochendorf, and the extensive camp constructed by the Danes to the north of the village abandoned. But the country between Kochendorf and Missunde was not quite cleared of them; a few field-pieces were still keeping up a fire on them as the 2nd and 4th battalions of the Holsteins were coming up from the rear and forming a little in advance of the village itself.

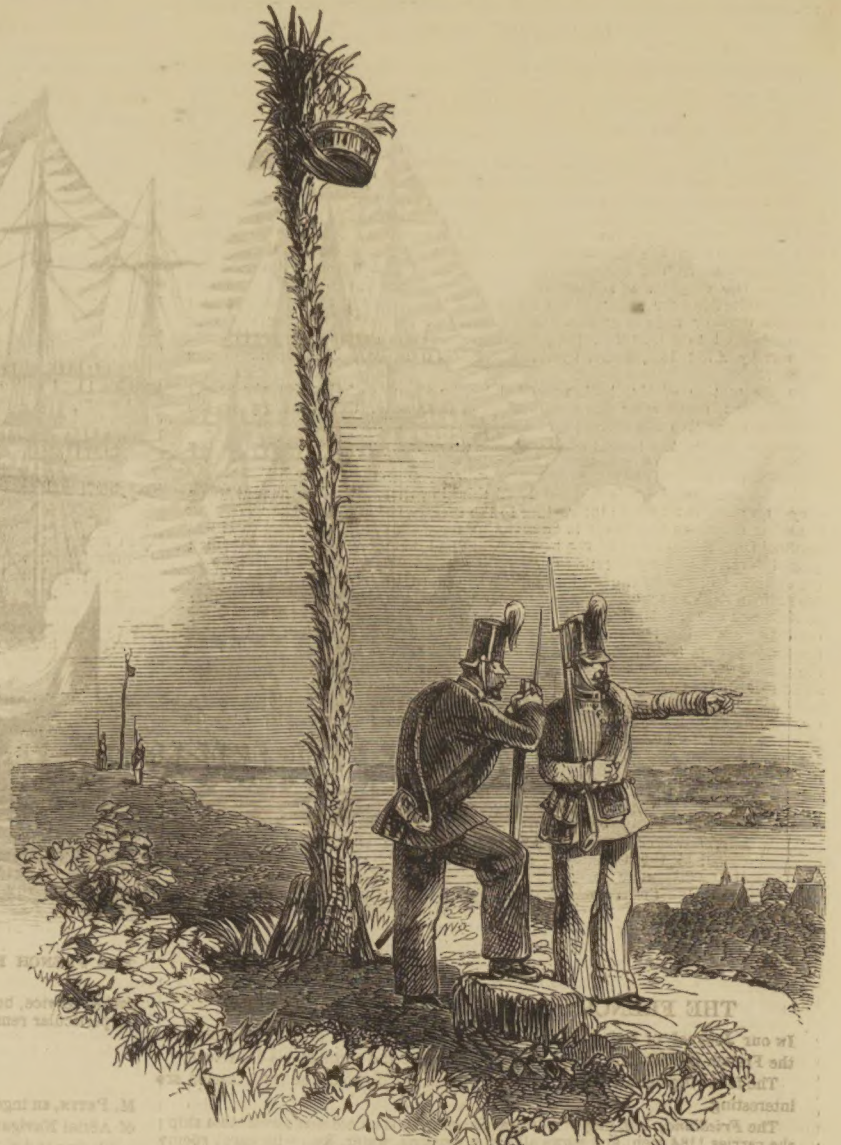
"It was four o'clock before the artillery intended for the attack on the bridge at Missunde was sent forward, accompanied by the above-named battalions.

"A cannonade in front indicated that the attack on the bridge had begun. The 2nd and 4th battalions were stationed to the south of the Eckernförde *chaussée*; the artillery was on the rising ground overlooking the Schlei, beyond Cösel, supported by a body of Jagers and some infantry and cavalry.

The following details are from the Correspondent's subsequent letter:—

"The bridge was defended from both points at once; though the *tête du pont* being behind some higher ground could not be seen from our post to the west, and nearly parallel with the village of Cösel; the Holstein and the Danish batteries were, indeed, firing across the water, but the bridge was not withdrawn, and the Danish guns on the *tête du pont* were fully engaged. The bridge itself is so completely covered by the works, which must be constructed with great skill, that from no point the Holsteins reached could they fire with any effect on the bridge itself, or it must have been shot to pieces; only some guns far to our left were brought to bear on a portion of it, but did no damage. I was with a group of spectators on the high-road to Eckernförde, just at its junction with the country road to Kochendorf, when the Danes opened a smart fire on the 4th battalion, through which we had just come, and they had to bear the brunt of the onset, which luckily did not last long. The peasants with the waggons and wounded put their horses to the top of their speed down the sandy road; and for a quarter of an hour there was a chariot race worthy of any ancient arena. I made my legs compasses over as pretty a piece of ground as I ever measured in the same space of time, and was by no means sorry when the whistle of the heavier balls became a little less sharp and distinct, though I knew that half of them were from our own guns, and that the other half were flying among my friends of the morning march. It was the only time they were under fire during the day. Some of the shots went right through the column, and, I understand, caused some loss and a momentary confusion; but the mass stood firm, and, as before described, the Danes did not pursue in the face of the superior force. They soon drew back again to their *tête du pont*.

"This was the close of the engagement. The Holsteins, as they retired, set fire to the Danish camp at Kochendorf; and several Danes who could not get away soon enough in the morning, and had hidden themselves in nooks and corners under the straw, were turned out of their hiding-places by the flames, to the no small amusement of the Holsteins, who did not suspect the place had any living tenants—at least human ones. In two hours the camp was entirely destroyed. Smaller encampments at other points were given to the flames in the same manner, and our route southward was illuminated by several conflagrations on the hills behind us. The moon set calm and silvery, exactly opposite to the scene of destruction. The narrow roads were choked up by the waggons conveying the wounded and baggage and the artillery, but, as we were not pressed on, no casualties occurred.



HOLSTEIN CHASSEURS AND NIGHT FIRE.—SIGNAL-POST.

"The heavy firing at Eckernförde, to the east, continued after nightfall; it is said it was only intended to check the advance of the Holstein infantry on the town while the Danish troops were embarked in their ships and boats and taken across the bay, but I cannot answer positively for what I did not see. A mill behind the town was set on fire, and burnt for many hours. It is reported this morning that Eckernförde is in possession of the Holsteins, but it is a question if they can hold it, as they are always open to an attack from the water.

"The artillery was brought back to Damendorf, and the infantry to other points south of it, but still in advance of their former position. The men bivouacked by their watch-fires, and appeared in nowise discouraged by the result of the day's proceedings, for they were singing and cheering merrily, as the waggons, laden with their wounded comrades, crawled along the road by the side of their posts towards Rendsburg.

"The result of the affair may be briefly stated. If the object was to force the bridge at Missunde, it was decidedly defeated, as no impression was made on the works, and the Danes were able at the close of the day to become the assailants; if it was a mere *reconnaissance*, it only proved that the Danes are very strongly entrenched, which was pretty well known before. On the other hand, the Danes appear to have declined defending Eckernförde at all on the land side, and, assuming report to be correct, it is in the hands of the Holsteins. The loss is described by their own semi-official authority to be 130 killed and wounded; among the latter are five officers; an officer and 50 men of the Jagers were also taken prisoners, having been cut off from the main body by the sally of the Danes from the *tête du pont* at Missunde, when the Holstein batteries were recalled. Their total loss, therefore, is little less than 200 men.

"The opinion already expressed, that the Holsteins could not long hold Eckernförde, proved correct, for the corps that advanced on it at mid-day of the 12th was withdrawn late in the evening. The firing from the Danish steamers in the bay during the afternoon and up to seven o'clock was heavy, though not rapid; the guns were evidently of large calibre, and their report can be easily distinguished from that of field-pieces. It is feared the town is much damaged.

"Two English officers of artillery rode with General Willisen's staff throughout the day, and were present at the attack on the bridge. The action lasted from half-past four till nearly six o'clock."

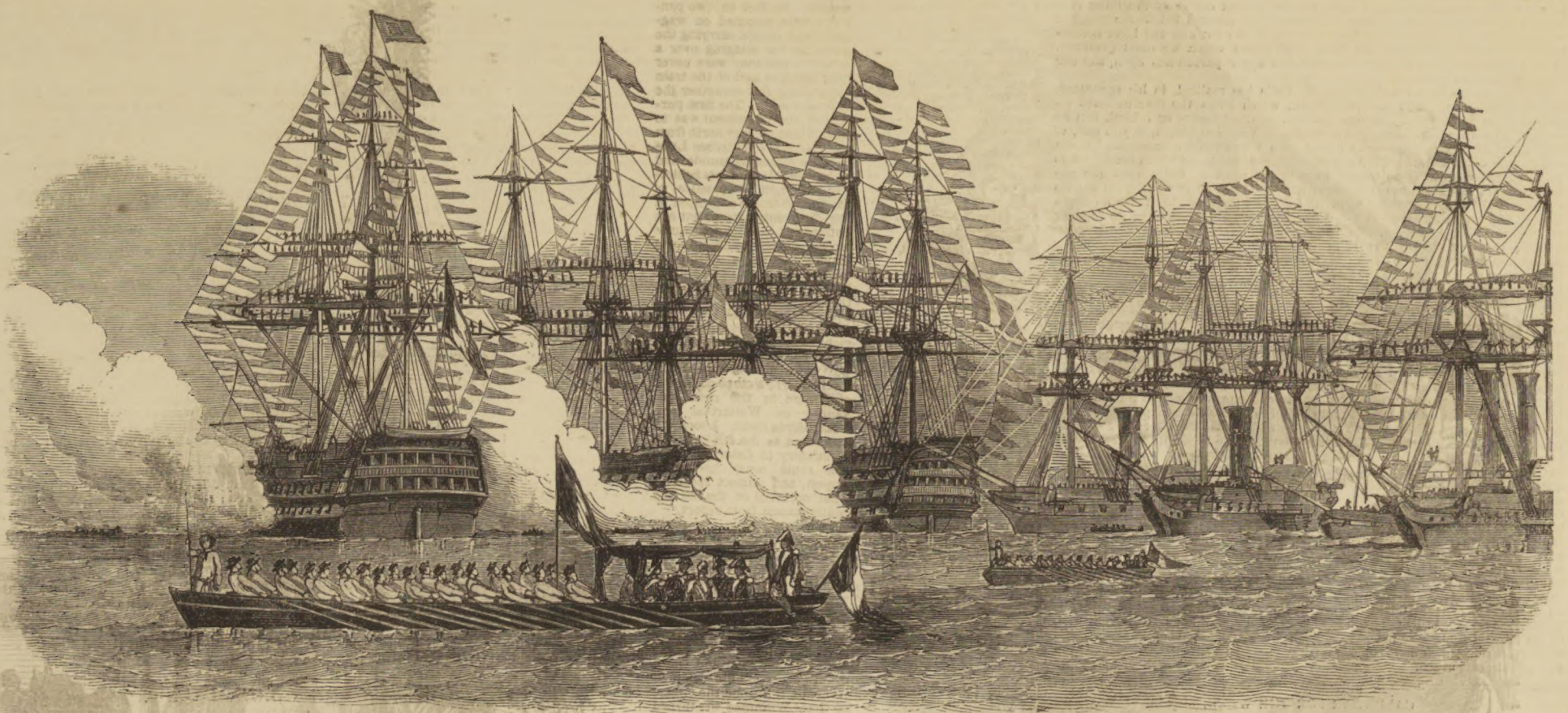


SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN CHASSEURS ON THE MARCH.



OUTPOST DUTY.—THE VIDEITE.—HOLSTEIN CAVALRY-MAN.





THE FRENCH PRESIDENT QUITTING THE SQUADRON AT CHERBOURG.

## THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

In our Journal of last week we fully described the visit of Louis Napoleon to the French fleet at Cherbourg. We now engrave the scene of his departure. The following details of the principal vessels at Cherbourg on this occasion are interesting.

The *Friedland*, 120, flag of Admiral Deschenes, is an old but serviceable ship; she carries 1184 men, and stows all her provisions, water, &c., with ease; roomy between decks, but rather too little space between each gun. The Admiral is a mild, gentlemanly man, a kind good officer, who has seen service against Nelson in the old war. The armament consists of long and heavy French 30-lb. (equal to English 34-lb.) guns, with some 68's on the main deck. The *Valmy*, 120 (flag of Admiral Dubourdieu), is an immense vessel. Reckoning all her flats, she has no less than six decks (including the orlop and a lower orlop deck). She was originally pierced for 140 guns, but would not "stand up" at all when launched, so that they were obliged to double her, which gives her a swelling outline to the water line. She has a handsome round stern, with splendid galleries (the *Friedland* has a stern of the old cut), carries 1160 men, and has no less than eighteen 84-lb guns on her main deck. From her great height out of the water, she would give her opponent a great deal of trouble, not to speak of her other sources of annoyance. The cabins are nicely fitted up. The *Henri IV.*, an ominous name among all these Republican sisters—has never yet been to sea, but is a very fine-looking three-decker of 100 guns, with 1021 men. Indeed, there is not one of them (the *Jena*, 92, 967 men, the *Jemappes*, 100, 1000 men, the *Jupiter*, 92, 980 men, *Hercule*, 100, 995 men, the *Minerve*, 60, 600 men, for gunnery practice) which would not be able to take her own part in sailing or fighting. The *Infexible*, 100, is the crack ship of the fleet, and is equal to our smartest vessels in most manoeuvres in harbour. There is a great deal of brass-work about the ships, and a good deal of our old polishing system is still maintained. Admiral Dubourdieu, a stern, grim, silent old officer, who lost an arm at Navarino, when in command of a small frigate, is said to have a weakness in favour of rubbing up cannon-balls and nailheads. Certainly, his ship is as bright as a new pin.

The steamers are by no means handsome, but they are better—they are good. The use of long pivot guns on the upper deck is entirely discarded, if, indeed, it was ever adopted: instead, they have very heavy batteries at the bow and stern on the main-deck, so as to be very useful in sailing to or from an enemy in a direct line. The *Descartes*, the largest steamer they have except the *Mogador*, is of 540-horse power, can work up to 650; her engines, made in Holland, weigh 700 tons; consumption of coals, 60 tons per diem, steam for 10 days; has carried 2000 troops, it is said, and can go 10 knots an hour. Her ports are nearly six feet out of water with all stores on board. She has eight guns on deck: on upper-deck six 8-inch shell guns and two 32-pounders; on main-deck has the same armament; was pierced for 38 guns, but only carries 16; her scantling is 18½ inches (that of the *Terrible* is 2 feet). With the exception of the *Terrible*, *Sidon*, and *Retribution*, we have no such steamers in our service. The following are some data for comparison:—The *Retribution*, just commissioned at Portsmouth, carries on the upper-deck one 68 (solid) pound gun, nine 68 (hollow) pound guns; on main-deck, twelve 32-pound; scantling, 1 foot 8 inches; engine, 400-horse (can work to 1200-horse power). The *Magellan* (engines by Cané, of Paris) is less than the *Descartes*, having been built for

packet service, but has been found very serviceable. The other vessels call for no particular remark.

## AERIAL NAVIGATION.

M. PETIN, an ingenious Frenchman, has just invented what is termed a "System of Aerial Navigation," by which he hopes to attain the long-desired power of rendering the balloon subservient to our will. As yet, we have but the instrument; it is necessary to know how to make use of it, to subdue it, to direct it in fact, else we shall continue to have nothing but a toy upon our hands. This, then, is the problem to solve which many illustrious dreamers have dedicated their studious hours, without having as yet obtained the results for which they labour.

We gather from an interesting paper in our Parisian contemporary, *L'Illustration* (whence the accompanying Engraving has been copied), that "to attain this end courage alone is not sufficient; M. Petin must inspire confidence, enforce conviction, make himself understood, in fact; and in this," adds the writer, "we must do him the justice to say that he has perfectly succeeded. No one among those who have been to hear him at the Palais National doubted as long as he spoke; so logical was all that he said, so strict were his deductions, so much had the wings the appearance of propelling his machine *pari passu* with his demonstration, that if, at the termination of his lecture, he had thought proper to state that the Palais National was an immense aerial machine, which had been sailing in the clouds during the whole sitting, none would have been surprised, and none would have appeared afraid! Let us endeavour, then, following M. Petin, to give to those of our readers who have not heard him an idea of the principle of his invention, at the same time that we place before them the gigantic apparatus."

Up to the present time, those who have sought to direct balloons in the air have not properly investigated natural laws: this appears paradoxical, and yet nothing is more true. Let us explain. Some have studied the mechanism of the wings of a bird, and have sought to apply it to the balloon; others have looked for their model in the depths of the ocean, and with them the solution of the problem has been in the construction of an immense aerial fish: but no one, to our knowledge, has analysed the causes of the movement of the bird in the air or of the fish in the water; no one has recognised, or, at least, set out with this principle, that bodies, animate or inanimate, never move but by the combination of the action of the heavy body with the resistance of the surrounding medium. Such is the law which has served M. Petin for his starting-point. But in order that there may be motion, intelligence must direct the actions of the heavy body.

For locomotion, then, we require a lever and a fulcrum. Let us see how these are obtained in aerial navigation. There are in physics two simple machines—the lever and the inclined plane: the lever, by means of a fulcrum conveniently placed, transmits to one extremity force which is exerted upon the other; the inclined plane also transmits force, but diminishes it. Behold, then, in three words, the whole system of M. Petin—the lever, the fulcrum, and the inclined plane. The fulcrum is everywhere in nature—it is upon the earth for man and terrestrial animals; it is in the water for fishes; and, finally, it is

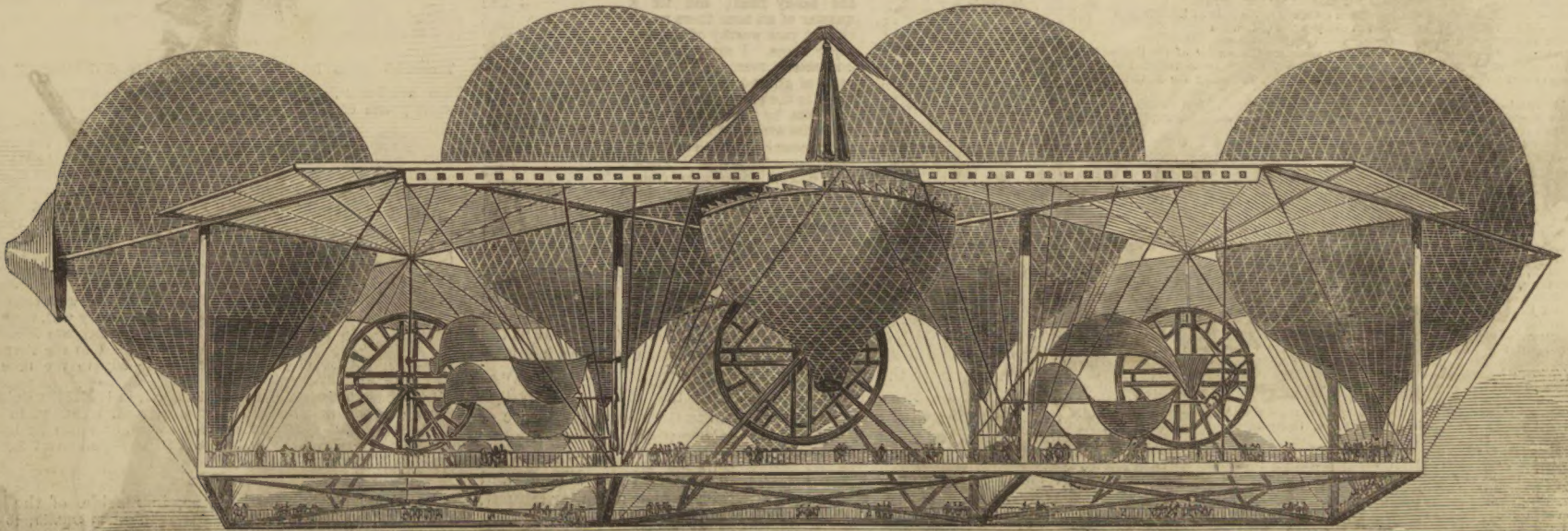
in the air for birds; and the Creator, in his admirable foresight, has given to each animal the form best adapted to the fulcrum which must aid it in moving: thus, to select our examples from one class of animate beings, a cock, whose foot rests upon the earth, has the toes far apart; with the duck, the toes are united by a membrane which enables it to find a fulcrum in water; and, finally, with the bat, there is a large web, which, when spread out, supports it in the air. For the balloon, it is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that its fulcrum is in the air; and we will explain presently in what manner M. Petin establishes his lever upon this fulcrum, so as to be able to progress in the atmosphere.

Now, what part does the inclined plane perform in nature? We have said that it transmits force; we can conceive it at all inclinations from horizontal to vertical; and, according to inclination, the force which it has to transmit will act with different effect. A river runs upon an inclined plane—it is rapid or slow, according to the inclination of its bed. If we wish to obtain a powerful effect from it, we construct a canal which conveys it to a mill-wheel, and a whole manufactory is set in motion. Thus it is we are to understand that an inclined plane transmits force in lessening it: this same mass of water which would dash in a few seconds from a height of two or three yards, would take a considerable time to reach the same level lower down, if it continued to run upon the plane which formed the bed of the river. Let us suppose a heavy body left to itself upon an inclined plane: in the first second of its fall it would run through a certain space; then the motion would continue increasing; and this rule of nature is defined in mechanics thus:—The spaces passed over are to each other as the square of the periods employed in passing over them. It follows from this, that as long as a body is upon an inclined plane, its motion will increase; and it is only upon a horizontal plane that this motion can of necessity be diminished or stopped.

If our readers have clearly comprehended what we have endeavoured to illustrate—the nature of the lever, the fulcrum, and the inclined plane—they will easily understand what we have yet to say upon the aerial apparatus of M. Petin.

All bodies are heavy: they are only called heavy or light by comparison with a given medium. Thus, cork, which is heavy in relation with air, will fall; but being light in comparison with water, it will rise to the surface. The fulcrum is a force contrary to the actions of the heavy body united in a fixed point upon the lever: hence it follows that the fulcrum of light bodies is superior to the actions of the heavy body, and that for heavy bodies it is inferior.

M. Petin has sought to give to his apparatus the greatest possible power, while diminishing the resistance he has to overcome. This resistance is the surrounding medium—the air. He has given himself great power by employing four spherical balloons of immense volume. Now, in the sphere, capacity increases as the cube of the radius, while the surface increases but as the square of the radius. Thus, a balloon which should be three times larger than another, would only present nine times greater surface, whilst it would give a capacity, or an ascensional power, twenty-seven times greater. M. Petin has, always with the view of diminishing resistance, placed his balloons one behind the other; and he has armed the prow of his ship with a conical appendage, that it may cleave the air more easily. His balloons, of which each, says he, should have the diameter of the Corn-Exchange of Paris—say 90 feet—are joined together by an immense framework, 162½ yards long by about 70½ yards broad, upon which the passengers will be placed. In the middle of this vast machine are found four kinds of parachute, two above and two below the middle plane, which act as



M. PETIN'S "SYSTEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION."



follows:—When the machine quits the earth, it is by reason of its lightness compared with the air: its fulcrum is then superior to the action of the heavy body (it is the column of air situated above the balloons). This resistance to ascent at last concentrates itself upon one point—the centre of the lever (the lever is the whole machine); then the parachutes situated below the plane of the apparatus open by reason of the resistance of the air, and the lever is complete—we have the fulcrum, the fixed point round which we must gravitate. If, on the contrary, the machine descends, the upper parachutes open, and our lever is again complete.

It only remains for us to show how M. Petin has realised, in his apparatus, the inclined plane. The vast framework, which holds the four balloons together, is so constructed that one portion, whether before or behind, can be exposed in an instant. Imagine a system of Venetian blinds, if you will, of which the slats are opened and closed by a very simple mechanism. When one portion of the apparatus is thus exposed, the resistance which the air offers to vertical movement is no longer experienced upon it, while upon the unexposed part it still exercises its force undiminished. The equilibrium is thus destroyed, the lever oscillates upon its fulcrum, the machine takes an inclination, and shoots forwards in the direction of the inclined plane; its rapidity of motion is thus increased, and it is enabled to pass through considerable spaces; then, by closing the slats, the lever becomes horizontal, and its motion can be used upon the horizontal plane. This manoeuvre, which may be repeated as often as desired, either in front or in the rear, will enable the speed to be accelerated, and allow the machine to be directed towards any given point.

Up to this, we have supposed progression only to have taken place by virtue of the specific gravity of the balloons; but there is another element of which the aeronaut must take account, *i. e.* the wind, which directs at its own will balloons launched into the regions of air: there is yet another case, where the machine shall have reached a region where the surrounding medium shall be in perfect equilibrium with the ascensional force of the aerial ship. We must then have recourse to other machines, capable of engendering the tractive force necessary for progression. M. Petin has established for this purpose two horizontal helices, which, being set in motion by the aeronaut, produce a rectilinear progression in the direction of the axis. They can also be set in motion by the atmospheric resistance of the ascensional force: they then transmit the motion to other tractional helices, which are placed vertically on the anterior and posterior quarter of each side of the machine, they screw into the air, as it were, and assist the act of progression. Our readers will perceive that lateral movements can be obtained from these helices, by stopping that of one side whilst the other continues in motion. Thus, by stopping alternately one or other of the helices, the whole apparatus can be manoeuvred like a ship. It is easy to see that the movement of the horizontal helices (the effect of which will be to raise or lower the ship on a vertical line) will allow of depression or elevation in the air without casting out ballast or losing gas (means to be employed only when ascending or descending), without which all extended locomotion would be impossible, on account of the continual loss of power experienced by the machine. The helices, moved either by the hand of man or by a machine (and the dimensions of the apparatus allow of the supposition), would equally bore into an atmospheric current which might oppose its progress, just as a ship would make head against currents at sea.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 22.—17th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 23.—Autumn begins.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Sun rises 5h. 49m.; sets 5h. 54m.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.  
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian.  
FRIDAY, 27.—Great fire at Constantinople, 1729.  
SATURDAY, 28.—Sheriffs of London sworn in.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	2 50	3 5	3 20	3 40	3 55	4 10
4 25	4 45	5 5	5 20	5 40	5 55	6 10

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E Y W; J H, Holt; B; NEMO, Leamington.—We are not in possession of the information required by your communications.

A YOUNG HERALD.—The duca coronet, or cap of maintenance, from which a crest may issue, does not of necessity denote the descent of the bearer from a noble house. The blazon of the arms sent is perfectly correct.

F E, Bow—commends the late Earl of Radnor died January 27th, 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Viscount Folkestone.

N M.—The Crest of the Myddeltons, of Chirk Castle, county Denbigh, is, "A bloody hand ppr. issuing out of a duca coronet or."

T J, Wighton—Mr Haydon, the painter, died June 22, 1846. (See memoir and portrait in Number 218 of our Journal.)

A SUBSCRIBER, Dover.—The penny postage came into operation on January 10, 1840.

AN OLD WHIP, and AMICUS.—The left-handness in the Cherbourg cut was the Artist's error. YOUNG CASS should consult the indexes to our volume.

WILSON, Rochester, will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch.

T S, Dublin, had better write to the Journal in error.

NEMO, Liverpool.—The settlement will be valid, if the person be solvent at the time it is executed.

K H should apply to a police magistrate of the district in which he resides.

T P P.—The School of Pharmacy in King William-street, Strand. This is all we have space to reply to.

MUCH OBLIGED.—Hyperion was the son of Caelus and Terra. He married Thea, by whom he had Sol, Luna, and Aurora; hence his name is frequently used to denote the Sun. A stereotypic edition is printed on cast plates, not from movable type. The old saying is a case for the "Notes and Queries."

AIR-PUMP.—See the Treatise on Pneumatics in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia."

IVERIA.—"And Brutus is an honourable man," in Marc Antony's oration over the body of Cæsar, is fine irony, to be increased by the speaker with each repetition of the line.

Q, St Leonard's.—See the Printer, in Knight's "Industrial Guides."

X Y Z, Erfurt.—Apply to an agent for agents, as Mr. James Hare, Arundel-street, Strand.

ENRIQUETA DE PEREZ.—The wreck of the *Forth*, with a portrait of Lieut. Molesworth, was engraved in our Journal for March 17, 1849.

SCRUTATOR, Ormskirk.—We do not know anything of the individual or the association.

J G.—The first Engraving of Mr. Paxton's design for the Great Exhibition building appeared in our Journal for July 6, 1850. There has since been added to the design, nearly midway, a transept, with a semi-circular roof, which serves to break the long line of the side elevation, and mark out the central entrance. We have in preparation some enlarged views of this stupendous building.

G C, Great Milton, is thanked though we could not avail ourselves of his proposition.

H B M.—Read Mackay's "Western World." See, also, the Emigration paper in our Journal for July 6, 1850.

J B A, Adelaide, is thanked for the Lithograph.

QUEBEK.—See Mr. Goldrey Higgins's quarto on the "Celtic Druids." The Rev. Mr. Duke's small volume, the "Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts" contains considerable information upon Druidism, generally.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER had better send an impression of the coin. We cannot form any idea of the value of the painting.

W C H, Swallow, is thanked; but the subject is not adapted for our Journal.

A C, Leamington.—The Sketch and stamps have been returned to the lady at Leamington.

F E W, Glenagill.—Try "the Fly Paper," cried in every street of London.

INQUIRENDO.—The application privately made.

STUDENS, Birmingham.—The robes for the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London are made by Mr. Edes, in the Southampton-street, Strand, who designed all the robes belonging to that body, and makes the same; of course, including the B.A. hood in question.

AN ADMIRER, Liverpool.—See "Outlines of Astronomy" (J. W. Parker, West Strand).

L O K had better provide himself with one of the useful "Charts of Architecture," published by Mr. Bell, Fleet-street.

CELESTUS, Huddersfield, had better read the large work published on Australia.

M M, Swans.—We shall be glad to see drawings of the new church.

O, Isle of Ely, is thanked, but we have not room for the epitaph.

FISCATOR.—See Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant," a practical book.

TO THE POPE.—The marriage in question will take place shortly.

J C, Birmingham.—For good recipes for coloured flames, see the little work entitled "Parlour Magic."

VIATOR, Canterbury.—We have not room for your long letter on "the Sea-serpent."

A SUBSCRIBER, Tiverton.—The river front of the new Houses of Parliament is 900 feet in length; the extreme length of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is 500 feet.

A CORRESPONDENT, Leamington.—Address, Haymarket Theatre.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Melksham, should apply to the Secretary to the General Post-office.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—There is no special reminder in the patent creating the Barony of Milford. Should the present Lord Milford die without issue male, the title will become extinct.

ALPHA.—Attorneys and surgeons have a perfect right to bear their family crests. In the case of our Correspondent, the Armorial Bearings, which he states to have been registered in the Herald's Office, passed to his heirs, when the registration took place, his brother entered them to himself and the heirs of his father. If, however, his brother merely entered them for himself and his own descendants, it will be necessary to have another registration.

W J P.—The following arms are duly registered to the family of Wintle, of Gloucestershire:—  
"Per chevron engr. erm. and az. in chief three martlets of the last, and in base an escallop arg. within an annulet or. Crest: Within an annulet or, thereon perched a martlet az., an escallop arg. Motto: Sicut furca domus."

H M.—It is not allowable to adopt a crest without due heraldic authority. In the absence of an hereditary bearing, the Kings of Arms would permit the assumption of a crest, properly disclaimed; derived from either the male or female ancestors of the mother.

AN ORPHAN.—An illegitimate son cannot claim to be heir-at-law in right of his mother.

YEARDWIE.—The phrase is strictly grammatical. 2. A husband bears his wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence, when he is married to an heiress or co-heiress; in other cases he impales them.

P, Bolton.—We can trace no arms to the name in question.

REYS AP ILLWELYN.—A person, having no hereditary right to arms, cannot assume the armorial bearings and crest of his maternal grandfather, unless under the sanction of the Royal signification, permitting him to take the name and arms of that gentleman, or by grant from the Herald's College.

MILES.—You are not too old; but your application will require to be well-backed by influential interest. Apply to Lord Fitzroy Somerset.

ALPHA.—1. *Pluma* might be used; but *calamus stilus*, or even *penna*, would be more correct. 2. Maria Theresa Beatrice Gaetana, Duchess of Bordeaux. 3. Frederica Catherine Sophia, Princess of Württemberg; left issue a son (Napoleon) and a daughter.

G C.—Under the present state of the law, it is not permitted to a woman to marry two brothers.

ADA, Surrey.—The only means of obtaining a commission in the army is through the regular channel—by application at the Horse Guards; and no money will enable an applicant to become a Lieutenant or Captain in the line, without first being an Ensign.

X Y Z, Cork.—George II silver penny is worth about 3d.

SKINKY.—George III two penny piece, in copper, is worth about 6d.

E O W, Salop.—James II crown, judging from the wax impression sent, is only worth its intrinsic value.

S I S.—The arms of the Earl of Yarborough are, "Quarterly first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly first and fourth az. three pelicans arg. vuluing themselves ppr. for PELHAM; second and third grand quarters, arg. a chevron between three crosses fretty sa. for ANDERSON; third and fourth grand quarters, arg. a chevron between three crosses fretty sa. for ANDERSON."

O B, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of the great Irish family of O'Connor, represented by O'Connor Don, are—*Arg. an oak tree vert.* O'Connor, of Kerry, bore—*Vert. a lion rampant or, crowned of the last; and* O'Connor, of Coramoon, *Vert. a stag passant ppr.* The Crest of O'Connor Don is—"An arm embowed, holding a sword arg., point-blade and hilted with a snake ppr."

CONSTANT READER.—The only printed list of Yorkshire genealogies are to be found in the indexes of the Local Historian. The "Visitation" have never been published.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is the higher dignitary.

G C B.—A knight is not entitled to wear, with the Garter or Collar of his Order, the arms of his wife, even if the lady be an heiress.

HAKE.—The crest required is "an eagle displayed with two heads ppr. issuing from a duca coronet, surmounted by a tiara resting on two snakes."

T J C.—The only sure mode of testing the arms is by reference to the Herald's Office. The fee is small.

INQUIRER.—We can find no arms registered to the name of Strain. Possibly the spelling is a corruption of Strahan. The arms of the latter are "Az a buck passant or."

MELITES.—On the scale of precedence, Knights Bachelor are above Companions of the Bath, and these latter rank higher than Doctors of Divinity, Sergeants-at-Law, Queen's Counsel, Admirals or Colonels in the army.

F W.—Lord John Russell was born 18th August, 1792.

A CONSTANT READER.—The arms of Sir A. Keck were, "Sa. a bend erm. between two cottises fretty, counterfetty or. Crest: Out of a mural crown, a maiden's head erm., purfled or, her hair dishevelled, of the same, and fluted, adorned with a chaplet vert., and garnished with roses ppr." Ranulph de Meschines bore "Gu. a lion rampant guardant arg."

GREENWICH.—We can find no arms on record to the name of "Smithett."

ESCUITEONS.—The inheritance of property has nothing to do with the right to quarterings. If a gentleman has daughters only, all their children will be entitled to quarter their grandfather's arms, even if they do not inherit an acre of landed property.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms in the first quarterly are clearly those of De Ros, but we will make a further research, and give our more decided opinion next week.

ANTHONY, Burnley.—Charles II fanam, struck for India, of no value.

OXFORD.—Such marriage would be valid.

I H.—We have not the receipt in question.

DEDALUS.—We have no faith in the matter.

G C.—No it is not legal.

MINNIE.—No.

G V, Clonmel.—Declined.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, September 28 1850, will contain Engravings of the RUDDLAN ROYAL ESTATE—VODD, and NORTH WALES MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Also, Views of the GREAT EXPLOSION at SEAFORD CLIFF, on Thursday last.

#### GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

#### SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS

TO

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IN PREPARATION,

#### A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON FOR

#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of superior paper, and will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

#### Also in preparation, A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE

#### INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

\*\* Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.

193, Strand, September, 1850.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

THE complicated affairs of Germany have received a new interest from the events that have just taken place in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Although that state is not much larger than Yorkshire, and only contains a population of about 800,000 souls, its situation between the two rival powers of Austria and Prussia, and the greatness of the principle for which its people have been contending, cause the present crisis within its limits to be regarded with much curiosity, if not anxiety. Hesse-Cassel obtained a free constitution after the events of 1830; and for about eighteen years its Sovereign seemed to devote himself to the task of annulling it. He strove, from time to time, to make encroachments upon the most valuable of the popular rights which had been wrested from, rather than conceded by, him; and was more than once placed by his own acts in a state of hostility against the public sentiment as well as against the law. On each occasion he yielded before his position became too perilous, but came out of every successive struggle with a loss of popularity and influence. The great point of dispute was that most essential of all points in any country claiming to be free—the power of the purse, or the right of voting the taxes. The Chambers of the Legislature, which were supported very quietly, but very firmly and generally, by the people, uniformly refused to relax their hold upon this privilege, their only safeguard for good government; and things wore on, not comfortably, but without violence, until a new French revolution in 1848 aroused Europe. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel was startled, like all the other potentates of Germany; but finding in his subjects a feeling of determined hostility to the wild schemes of the German Red Republicans, and an intense love of order as the sole possible basis of liberty, he took courage. Miscalculating utterly the temper of the Hessians, and supposing that a régime of Absolutism had commenced for all Germany, he judged it advisable to take advantage of the state of siege in which nearly all the States of the Germanic Empire were placed, to abrogate once for all the constitution that was still obnoxious to him. Aided by a congenial Minister, Herr Hassenpflug, he has been engaged for some months in a struggle to levy taxes without the consent of the Chambers. The Chambers have constitutionally, but peremptorily, declined compliance, and have been backed by public opinion in every legal act of resistance. Last week the dispute came to a head. The Elector was alarmed at the prolonged and calm opposition of all classes; at the defection of men upon whom he had counted for assistance; and at the wavering of the army. The result was, that he and his Minister fled secretly from the capital in the dead of night, and Hesse was left without a Government. The Elector, first of all, took refuge in Hanover; and the Hessians, without the slightest disturbance of public order, established a Provisional Government.

The King of Hanover declined the request of the Elector to intervene by force of arms for his restoration; and the Elector and Herr Hassenpflug proceeded to Frankfurt, to urge a similar request. The King of Prussia is understood to have declared himself against the policy of interference by any party, or by the Confederation. Austria is not likely to interfere in his behalf, after such a declaration by Prussia; so that the ambitious rivalry of the Houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern will possibly have the effect of leaving the Hessians to settle their own business.

The people of England, in whose history a similar struggle stands recorded as having laid the foundations of all the liberties they enjoy, will watch the progress of the Hessian cause with a friendly interest; but, considered with reference to the questions that agitate Germany, the whole of Europe is more or less concerned in the solution of the difficulty by the Hessians alone. Any interference from any quarter could not but embarrass all the Governments of Germany, destroy the present equilibrium, and lead to ulterior consequences from which no State could gain, but by which every State might suffer. Upon these and other grounds, it is to be hoped that the Hessians will be left to themselves. They have hitherto managed their cause with strict legality; and if Austria and Prussia both hold aloof, there can be little doubt that the end will do no discredit to the commencement.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

On Monday, Mr. W. H. Cox, B.D., examining chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and formerly Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, was unanimously elected by the town-council to the vacant city lectureship at St. Martin's Church, Oxford, void by the death of the Rev. John Perkins, M.A., of Christ Church.

On Sunday last, at the parish church of Prestwich, the Lord Bishop of Manchester held a special ordination, at which he conferred priest's orders upon the Rev. Francis Owston, B.A., of Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, who is about to proceed to Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, where he has received an appointment.

The Bishop of Manchester has licensed the Rev. John Newby to the curacy of the parish church of Cockerham, near Lancaster.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at Birkenhead on Wednesday last.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. B. G. Bridges, to a Deanery Rural in the diocese of Peterborough. The Rev. Samuel Raymond, Rector of Swindon, to an Honorary Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral. The Rev. Frederick Aston, Vicar of Northleach, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Byng, to Boxford. The Rev. J. E. L. Schriber, to Barham, Suffolk. The Rev. H. W. Phillott, to Stanton-on-Wye. The Hon. and Rev. A. Savile, to Foulmire, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. J. Sinnett, to Bangor, with Henllan annexed, Cardiganshire. The Rev. G. E. Haviland, to Warbleton, Sussex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. L. Morgan, to Llanbedid, Carmarthenshire. The Rev. J. L. Walton, to Silkstone, Yorkshire.

VACANCIES.—Launton rectory, co. and dio. Oxford; val. £618, with residence; pat., Bishop of London; Rev. T. W. Allies, resigned. *Masterships:* Grimsby, Lincolnshire; head mastership of grammar school; salary, £150; must be a graduate of one of the English universities, or of Dublin; testimonials before Oct. 11. High Wycombe, Bucks; head mastership of the Deanery School; Rev. E. J. Luce, promoted.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. H. D. Blanchard, late Assistant Curate of Ridgway, from the congregation; the Rev. John Ford, from the congregation of Christchurch, Stone; the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, from the congregation of the branch church at Pillwelly.

STOW CHURCH.—In carrying on the works at Stow Church, some very interesting discoveries have been made with respect to the original groining, which was destroyed many centuries ago, probably in a fire which consumed the town of Stow, in the reign of Henry the Second. Many of the moulded rib stones have been found built into the upper part of the chancel walls inside, with the ornaments so perfect that it will enable the architect to make an exact restoration of this grand feature of Remigius's choir. These groins are of five different patterns, and of a singularly bold and striking character.

#### THE GORHAM CASE.

Mr. Gorham entered on his pastoral duties last week, "read himself in" on Sunday morning (the church was crowded), and preached his first sermon in the afternoon. He did not preach in the forenoon, but read the Thirty-nine Articles, and stated his unfeigned assent to them. The text in the afternoon was from the General Epistle of St. James, chap. 1, part of the 21st verse—"Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls." The sermon referred the Christian to the Scriptures for the foundation of his belief, and charged him to consult them in the spirit of prayer, humbly and meekly. There was no direct allusion to the conflict in which the rev. gentleman had been so long engaged, save in the commencement a passing reference to his "peculiar circumstances" in addressing his flock for the first time, which made this text so suitable to begin with; but he might be considered as attacking the dogmas which he opposes by the strenuous way in which he asserted what he considered the claims of the Scriptures. He concluded by advertising in the slightest possible manner to the extraordinary circumstances under which his ministrations among them had commenced, marked, as it had been, by a manifest and providential interposition. He besought his parishioners to let a connexion so begun continue in harmony, and advance in love. In consequence of the great interest which the disputes between the rev. gentleman and the Bishop of Exeter have excited, a large number of persons visited the village, and attended Divine service. Bamford lies on the right bank of the Exe, about three miles above the city of Exeter. The parish is five miles long and two wide. It occupies a considerable portion of the valley of the Exe, and takes in the bold and romantic hills which stretch towards Crediton. The road to Bamford was thronged with parties proceeding thither. The village itself was crowded like a fair, and the proprietors of the two rival inns of the place, which are of the ordinary rustic inn character, must have felt well content that differences of opinion have not ceased.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR GEORGE BAILLIE HAMILTON, K.C.H., BRITISH MINISTER AT FLORENCE.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON died at the Villa Normandy, Florence, on the 3rd inst. The immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest, and the violence of the attack rendered the prompt assistance of his physician, Dr. Harding, and Professor Zanetti, who was called in, totally unavailing. The melancholy event is deeply deplored at Florence—not only by his immediate relatives and dependants, but by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Sir George was born 4th October, 1798, the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home. He was grand-nephew of Thomas Hamilton, seventh Earl of Haddington, and second cousin, consequently, of the present Peer. The deceased received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, entering the diplomatic service, was for several years Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was promoted, in 1846, to the more important position of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Sir George has died unmarried. His brother, Captain W. A. Baillie Hamilton, R.N., is Second Secretary of the Admiralty.

##### THOMAS THISTLETHWAYTE, ESQ., OF SOUTHWICK PARK, HANTS.

This gentleman, one of the chief landed proprietors in Hampshire, and formerly one of the county members, died at his seat, Southwick Park, on the 14th inst., aged 71. The Thistlethwaytes, a family of Saxon origin, was first settled in Yorkshireshire, but removed thence, in the time of Henry VII., to Winterslow, in Wiltshire, and have since been allied to the most eminent houses in England—the Hungerfords, the Penruddocks, the Pelhams, the Whitbreds, the Nortons, the Bathursts, the Shirleys, &c. Mr. Thistlethwayte, whose death we record, was son and heir of the late Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwick, M.P. for Hampshire, nephew of Selena, Countess of Chesterfield, and grand-nephew of Francis Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Norman Court, who recovered as heir-at-law after his uncle, Mr. Norton's decease, the Southwick estate, which had been bequeathed, in an extraordinary will, to Government. This Francis Thistlethwayte, the intimate friend of Horace Walpole, was to have been raised to the Peerage as Lord Carnarvon, but died previously to the time of his intended elevation.

Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte married, first, in 1803, Miss Guitton, by whom he leaves one son and several daughters; and, secondly, in 1827, Tryphena, daughter of Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hampshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1806.

An admirably executed statue, in marble, of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin, by Moore, has just been received in Dublin, to be erected in the solicitors' rooms, in the Four Courts.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London has accepted an invitation to the banquet of Free and Accepted Masons of Southwold, Lodge Fidelity, No. 813, on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at the Town Hall, Southwold. The Grand Master and other distinguished members of the craft are also invited.

On Saturday was printed a bill, introduced in the House of Commons at the close of the session, of 187 sections, called the Merchant Service Consolidation Bill. It is connected with the Mercantile Marine Act, which was passed last month. The object of printing the bill is that it may be considered before the next session. It is proposed to form a complete registration of all seamen and others employed in the merchant service.

Mr. Allies, rector of Launton, Oxon, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr. Newman, at St. Wilfred's, near Cheddle. The Rectory of Launton is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is of the value of £618 per annum. Mr. Allies was appointed to the living in 1842.

During last week several sudden deaths occurred in the parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras, in the metropolis. David Norton, while walking with his father, a news-agent, in Earl-street, Marylebone, was seized with a fit, and died before medical aid could arrive. A stranger walking up Manchester-street suddenly dropped dead. Another stranger, apparently a coachman, dropped dead while eating a pie in Tottenham-court-road. A young woman, named Harriet Hogg, was found dead on the floor of her bed-room, 5, Southam-street; and Mary Clark was found by her husband dead in her chair.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—A meeting of the managers and directors of the various railways connected with the metropolis was on Tuesday held in the New Palace, Westminster, for the purpose of conferring with the Royal Commissioners on the subject of the facilities to be afforded for the conveyance of the working classes to London during the Great Exhibition of 1851. Colonel Reid, R.E., chairman of the executive committee (who occupied the chair at the meeting), Captain Boscawen Ibbetson, F.R.S., Colonel Lloyd (on a special commission), Mr. Redgrave, A.R.A., and Mr. Dilke were present on the part of the Commissioners. The London and North-western Railway was represented by Captain Huish, the Great Western Railway by Mr. Saunders, the Brighton Railway by Mr. Frederick Sligh, and Mr. George Hawkins, the South-western by Mr. Wyndham Harding and Mr. C. Stovin, the Eastern Counties by Mr. G. Richardson. The pressure of business on the Great Northern Railway—in consequence, doubtless, of the Doncaster races—prevented the attendance of any representative from that company, and prior engagements alone prevented the attendance of the gentlemen deputed to represent the South-Eastern Company. The meeting lasted a considerable time, and broke up without coming to any final decision. It is understood, however, that the representatives of the different companies expressed themselves desirous of affording every assistance in their power, but declined coming to any conclusion until they had had an opportunity of further discussing the subject among themselves. A meeting was arranged to take place in the ensuing week, when they expect to be able to communicate their decision to the Commissioners.

**THE REGISTRATIONS.**—The barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters in the election of members to Parliament for the cities of London and Westminster, and knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, &c., hold their courts on the following days:—City of London: on Monday, the 16th inst., the list of parishes was taken alphabetically. East Surrey: the 16th inst., at Reigate; the 17th inst., at Croydon; on the 18th inst., at Wandsworth; on the 19th inst., at Kingston; on the 20th inst., at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; on the 23rd inst., at the Vestry-hall, Camberwell; and on the 24th inst., at the Committee-room, Bermondsey. County of Middlesex: the 17th inst., at twelve, noon, at Brentford; on the 18th inst., at Bedford; on the 19th inst., at the Sussex Hotel, Bonville-street, Fleet-street, at ten a.m., for the parishes within the city of London; on the 20th inst., at ten a.m., at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster Hall, for Lincoln's Inn and the parishes and places in the City of Westminster; on the 25th inst., at twelve, at the Belvidere Tavern, Islington; on the 26th inst., at the New Globe Tavern, Mile End-road, at eleven a.m.; on the 27th inst., at twelve, at the Green Man, Bethnal-green; on the 28th inst., at eleven a.m., at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith; on the 30th inst., at twelve, at the King's Head, Enfield; on the 1st of October, at the Chandos Arms, Edgware; on the 2nd of October, at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead-hill; and on the 3rd of October, at the White Horse, Uxbridge.

**THE RECORDERSHIP OF LONDON.**—A great number of candidates, members of the long robe, for the vacant office of Recorder of the city of London, are in the field. Amongst them are Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Gurney, Q.C. (recently appointed City Commissioner), Mr. Serjeant Mere-wether (City Town Clerk), Mr. Bodkin (of the Old Bailey bar), and Mr. Bullock (the Common Sergeant). The salary hitherto has been £2500 a year, besides fees received by the Recorder for certain City business, independently of the emoluments. The office, which is much sought after from the dignity which it confers on the occupant, is in the gift of the Court of Aldermen, but the Court of Common Council have the power of fixing the salary. The late Recorder had had, in addition to the salary of £2500 a year, an annual present of £500, making the income £3000; and on Tuesday last, a committee of the Common Council, to which the matter had been referred, having reported in favour of continuing the salary at £3000 in full of all fees, emoluments, &c., the recommendation was adopted by the Council, on a division, by a majority of thirty-five to twenty-four, the minority being in favour of £2500.

**THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.**—On Monday, a large number of the shareholders connected with the above-mentioned company met at their works on Bow-common, for the purpose of inspecting the progress of the same, and reporting proceedings. Mr. Charles Pearson, City Solicitor, was present, and also several members of the corporation. The party proceeded to view the enormous gasometers, four in number, now being prepared for the supply of the City, and the several subordinate works, after which they examined the commodious premises which it is intended to use for retorts, refining-house, coal-sheds, and other necessary appurtenances. The site is close by the Blackwall (branch) Railway to Bow, from which point it may be seen to advantage. It was stated upon the ground that the whole of the pipes for supplying the city of London are now laid, and that such supply might be expected in the course of a few days. Both the quantity required and the quality of the gas has been tested, and the result has proved highly satisfactory. The directors retired, highly pleased with the statements made by the engineer and his officers, by whom the shareholders were assured that they would receive their supply of gas by the time specified in their contract, viz. the 29th instant.

**GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.**—INJUNCTION.—An application was on Thursday morning made to the Lord Chancellor for an Injunction to restrain this company from further continuing their works to the injury of the Chartered Gas Company. The motion was ordered to stand over until Tuesday next, the Great Central Gas Company undertaking in the meantime not to lay their mains in contact with the main or service pipes of the Chartered Company, and not to prosecute any works in such a manner as to interfere with or impede the works of the latter.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.**—On Wednesday, a meeting of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the medical profession, was held in their rooms in Hanover-square.—Nathaniel Clifton, Esq., the president, in the chair—for general business, and to take measures to insure the passing into law the bill introduced into the House of Commons, at the end of the last session, by Mr. Wyld, M.P., for the incorporation of general practitioners in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The report of the council exhibited a mass of important documents bearing upon the case of the general practitioners, and the measures which had been adopted by the institute for securing medical reform.

**BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKING BY STEAM.**—A new process of making and baking bread and biscuits by steam has been recently patented by Messrs. Lee and Robinson, of Wapping. By this process, the flour is placed in a hopper, in its descent through which it comes in contact with carbonated water, which immediately converts it into dough, in which form it issues from a cone below, and is cut off into portions of a given size, when, being received by an attendant boy, it is passed through other machines as it may be required for bread or biscuits, into which form it is almost instantaneously converted. The batch of bread or biscuits is then placed in an oven heated by the same steam machine, by which the whole of the machinery is worked, and within a few minutes (ten or twelve) is ready for table. This application of the powers of steam is most ingenious, and appears likely to effect a complete revolution in the baking trade, as two or three boys will be capable, with one man as an overseer, to conduct the baking operations of a pretty large establishment; while the baneful night-work, of which the journeyman bakers now so much complain, in watching the sponge, and preparing the morning's batch of bread, may be entirely superseded. The whole cost of the machinery for carrying on the process does not exceed £150, and a saving in the cost of bread-making of from 20 to 40 per cent. will be effected by it. Should any parties, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from the machine, object to the use of the carbonated water, (as at present in use) is equally applicable by the machinery in the process of converting the flour into dough.

**THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.**—We have received contradictory statements from known correspondents on the subject of the musical service. Our musical critic will take an early opportunity of hearing the service, to judge how far the cessation of the engagements of professional lady singers may have really affected the efficiency of the execution.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—The congregation of Bayswater Episcopal Chapel have just presented to their much respected pastor, the Rev. C. Smalley, M.A., on his completing the twenty-first year of his ministry at that chapel, a splendid silver centre-piece for the table: around the tripod base are figures, beautifully modelled, of Faith, Hope, and Charity; the stem is a palm-tree, the upper part of which is interspersed with foliage and branches, surmounted with a richly cut and engraved glass bowl, filled with elegant wax flowers presented by some young ladies of the congregation. The weight of silver is 140 ounces. The design and finish is highly creditable to the manufacturer, Mr. C. Williams, 223, Oxford-street. The presentation of the testimonial took place on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Smalley, by the committee.

**REMOVAL OF THE OLD TELEGRAPH AND SEMAPHORE AT THE ADMIRALTY.**—Instant communication with the outposts by electric wires having superseded the old telegraphic system of conveying orders, &c., the building erected on the south-west corner of the Admiralty, together with the modern semaphore (altogether an unsightly board), have been taken down, and in its place the Admiralty flag floats at the top of the establishment. The building at the corner was erected in the year 1794, for setting up the first telegraph used in this country, and communicated with the dockyard at Chatham. It was the old-fashioned one, with six shutters, each divided into three parts. The building was increased in 1796, and extra shutter telegraphs were put up, communicating with Portsmouth and Plymouth. To the latter place, from the difficulty of obtaining proper elevations, and in order to avoid as much as possible the London fogs and thick atmosphere, the line was of necessity taken to a hill near Barnet, thence to St. Albans and Dunstable, and then the stations were worked back from the north to westward. All these, however, having been superseded by the electric wires, and the old telegraphs and semaphores having fallen into desuetude, the officers in charge have been paid off, and the stations and their annual costs have been abandoned.

The wife of a coiner, residing near Farringdon-street, this week, poisoned herself by taking cyanide of potassium, the agent used for plating the base coin. Mr. Ross, surgeon, who attended the inquest, stated that no such case had before occurred in England, the only two deaths known to have resulted from cyanide of potassium having occurred in France.

On Tuesday night, a large building upon the premises of Mr. Thacker, cooper, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The following inscription may be seen chalked upon a wall at Bankside, in the neighbourhood of Barclay and Perkins' brewery:—"Near this spot in the arms of the police, and covered with dirt, fell General Haynau, September 4, 1850. The very stones do prate his whereabouts."

A new church is about to be erected in the district of St. Thomas, Lambeth, contiguous to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. George's-fields.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—A public meeting of the supporters of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the British School-room, Kingsland, and was numerously attended. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and several resolutions were adopted, to the effect "that the National Freehold Land Society affords to the industrious classes a secure and profitable investment for their savings, and enables them, by their combined and accumulated savings, to work out their own political enfranchisement." Mr. H. Elkington seconded the resolution. He stated that the society had bought land in that neighbourhood at £300 an acre, having expended £10,000 in the purchase. The society made the roads, investigated the title as a single title, and then contracted with their solicitor to make the conveyance of the allotments for 30s. each to their members. They could not deal thus liberally with their members, but for the funds received from those who paid up at once. Twenty houses might be built on one acre of ground, which cost, including the roads, £360; so that the cost of the land for each house was only £18, while in most other parts of the suburbs it was at least £40. (Hear, hear.) By letting the ground on a chief rent of £4 or £5 for each plot—a plan very generally pursued in Manchester, both the owner of the land and the owner of the house obtained votes; and this plan was far preferable to that generally prevailing in the metropolis, of granting seventy years' leases, whereby about a third of all the houses fell to the capitalist, or ground landlord, every twenty-five years. Nothing could more strongly show the iniquity of our existing legislation than the fact that the landed aristocracy had exempted themselves from certain taxes, and thrown the whole burden on personal property and the industrious classes. The only remedy for this species of misgovernment was to enable the people to retake possession of the land without the exorbitant expense now attending conveyance. After the 10th of October, when the new stamp duties came into operation, the society would be enabled, when applied to for a plot of freehold land, to accommodate their customers almost at once. (Hear, hear.) Upwards of £50,000 had been expended by the society in this way; they had bought estates at Croydon, Maldon, Kingston, Chatham, in North Wiltshire, at Uxbridge, and large ones at Penge and Godalming; so that the subscribers might have a choice of a variety of sites.

**PATENT LAW REFORM LEAGUE.**—An association is now in course of formation under this title, having for its object the promotion of the amendment of the Patent Laws, which it is needless to remind our readers, as at present administered, are found to operate to the prejudice of all inventors, and in the most oppressive manner against inventors of small pecuniary means (and they are the majority), principally on account of the great expense attending the obtaining and securing patents for the United Kingdom. The support of several gentlemen of influence is promised; and we trust inventors, whether mechanics or gentlemen, will not be found wanting in the matter, for all are interested—in fact, it is difficult to say who is not interested, either directly or indirectly, in this subject, when it is considered that this is an age of steam-engines, power-looms, electric telegraphs, and that even our social existence is every day improved by some new contrivance or design, tending to our greater comfort or convenience—all produced by the neglected class of inventors. On the eve of the great Exhibition of 1851, which is expressly designed to encourage the national industry, the powers that be cannot surely overlook the claims of inventors, more especially as the Government has so recently admitted their validity.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—It appears from the 46th report of this society, just presented, that the issues of the year have amounted to 1,136,695 copies, being 29,177 more than in the preceding year—viz. from the depot at home, 783,203; and from the depots abroad, 533,492—showing an increase from the latter of 48,107 copies. The total issues have now amounted to 23,110,050 copies. The total receipts of the year have amounted to £91,635—not so large as the total receipts of last year, which, however, included £7637, the amount of the special fund contributed towards the society's extraordinary operations on the Continent, which fund, during the present year, has only been increased by £1314, so that the regular income of the present year, as compared with that of the preceding, shows an increase of £2024. This has chiefly arisen from two items—the donations to the parent society, and the sale of the Scriptures abroad; and the receipts from the latter source have been above £2500 more than in the preceding year, accompanied with a proportionate increase in the foreign issues to the extent of nearly 50,000 copies. The total sum applicable to the general purposes of the society is £44,135; viz. free contributions from auxiliary societies, £31,413; legacies, £4348; donations, £5566; annual subscriptions, £1603; dividend, £1052; collections, £153. The sales of the year have amounted to £46,185, being an increase of £2826. The payments of the year have amounted to £97,246, being £8415 more than those of the preceding year. The special fund for the continent of Europe has amounted to £8951. The largest sum ever expended by the society in any year since its establishment in 1804 was in the year 1841 (the 37th of its institution), when the payments amounted to the large sum of £133,935, upwards of £36,000 more than was expended in the last year. Commencing in the first year with the trifling outlay of £619 10s. 2d., the total disbursements of the society since its commencement have been no less than £3,648,012 4s. 3d. Through its agency the Scriptures have been printed and circulated in 144 tongues, and auxiliaries and branches for distribution have been established in every part of the habitable globe.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—At a Court of Proprietors, held on Thursday morning, a dividend of 3½ per cent. clear of income-tax was declared for the half-year ending on the 31st of August last.

**RAGGED DORMITORY.**—The first report of "The London Ragged Dormitory" has just been published. It is an institution established under the patronage of Lord Ashley, the president, for the purpose of receiving a limited number of male thieves, or vagrants, from the age of sixteen to twenty-two years, or special cases above that age, who are anxious to reform, but being destitute of friends or a home, or their friends being worthless, and having no provision made for them when sent from prison, are obliged (although reluctantly) again to resort to begging and stealing for a miserable existence. There is no restriction as to parish or district. Every applicant undergoes a strict investigation of his past life, and, if found to be a suitable candidate, is admitted into the receiving-room, on probation, for a fortnight, and may attend the school during school hours. He only receives one pound of bread per day during the period of his probation. At the expiration of the fortnight he is fully admitted to the benefit of the institution. Should there be any doubt of his sincerity, even after he has completed his probation and been admitted, he will be kept on low diet another fortnight. It is, therefore, useless for any one to apply who is not truly tired of the miserable life he is leading, and also willing to work and make himself generally useful. The inmates are not allowed to associate or form acquaintance with loose characters in or out of the neighbourhood, neither to correspond by letter or otherwise, without first having the sanction of the governor. Should money be given to the inmates it will be deposited in the governor's hands, who will see that no improper use is made of it. Quarrelling, fighting, and swearing are prohibited, and clothing is not given but lent to the inmates. They are fully employed, but there are times set apart for education, religious exercises and duties, and exercise. Since the institution has been established there have been 163 applications for admission; 76 have been admitted from the streets, 13 from various prisons (recommended by the chaplains), 23 did not complete their probation, 4 were dismissed for misconduct, 3 absconded after completing their probation, 5 were dismissed for want of funds, 2 restored to their friends, 2 filling situations in England, 15 emigrated to Australia, 5 to the United States, 30 at present in the institution. The report considers this as a highly successful experiment, and requests pecuniary aid, as well as gifts of cast off clothing and books.

**FOREIGN CATTLE.**—The increase which has taken place in the supplies of foreign cattle during the last two or three weeks from the Continent, may be ascribed (although the arrivals from the Dutch ports have also been of a much more than ordinarily extensive character) to the importations of horned beasts from the Hanseatic and also the Danish ports, which have, especially from the former, recommenced taking place to a most extensive and important extent. Four or five arrivals of the kind in the Thames have taken place in each week from Bremen and Tonningen, each comprising as many as 200 head of oxen and cows, and in several instances have also brought a quantity of the smaller description of live stock, which has not been usual from either of those states.

**BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.**—By the following letter from Mr. Walker to the Comptroller of the Bridge House Estates, it will be seen that the condition of Blackfriars-bridge is by no means so alarming as has been represented:—"23, Great George-street, September 13.—Sir,—In reply to the question as to there being reason for the report of imminent danger in the present state of Blackfriars-bridge, I beg to refer you to our (Walker and Burge's) report to you. The following are the principal facts in reference to danger:—That between the 26th of June, when our (Walker and Burge's) attention was called to the state of the bridge, and the 24th of August, a period of nine weeks, there has been a sinking of one inch in the fifth pier from the Middlesex side. That from the 24th of August to this date, there has been no sinking in the above pier; and that the previous sinking has been confined to the fifth pier. That the sinking in the fifth pier, which took place from the completion of the great repair in 1841 to June, 1850, and also the sinking of one inch above stated, have arisen from the bed of the river being lowered by the current of the tide and the wash of the steamboats, so as to be six feet under the tops of the piles that enclose the pier (the former level of the bed of the river), and that the stoppage to the sinking is to be ascribed to the stone and other heavy material (upwards of 3000 tons), which, during the last two months, have been thrown in to restore the level, and also to the repairs which have been done to the paving and piling of the foundation by the diving-bell. We have nothing new to report, and you will judge from the above if there is any good foundation for alarm, or sufficient reason for putting the public to the inconvenience that would arise from stopping the traffic upon the bridge.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. WALKER.—F. Brand, Esq., Comptroller of Bridge House Estates."

**THE WESTMINSTER TEMPORARY BRIDGE.**—In the late session, an act (13 and 14 Vic., c. 112, local) was obtained to enable the Commissioners of Westminster-bridge to build a temporary bridge across the river Thames, from Bridge-street to the opposite shore in the county of Surrey. There are 18 sections in the act, under which the new bridge will be shortly commenced. It is stated in the preamble that Westminster-bridge "is in such a state that it may be necessary either to make very extensive repairs of the present bridge or to erect a new bridge." In the opinion of a practical engineer, sufficient accommodation for the public may be afforded during such works by means of a temporary bridge. The bridge is to be erected on the north side of the present one. Plans for the temporary bridge have been deposited, and it is not to be commenced without the approval of the City of London, and not until the Commissioners of Woods and Forests give their sanction. The temporary bridge is to be extra parochial. There is nothing in the act respecting any charge to be made for a passage over the temporary bridge.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A second disaster by fire, of a very destructive character, took place in the City this week, viz., an extensive fire, which broke out between four and five o'clock on Thursday morning, on the premises of Messrs. Allnutt and Arboun, wine and brandy-merchants, at No. 50, Mark-lane, Great Tower-street, and immediately adjoining the Corn Exchange. Several of the brigade engines were almost immediately on the spot; but, unfortunately, it was low water at the time, and, consequently, it was nearly one hour before the engines could procure the smallest supply. The flames, therefore, uninterruptedly spread with the greatest rapidity, and communicated themselves immediately in the rear to the very large range of buildings used as bonding warehouses, known by the name of Barber's Wharves, which contained seven floors, standing upon a square area of at least 150 feet, but fortunately surrounded by strong walls a yard in thickness. In the basement of this range of warehouses were counting-houses, also occupied by merchants, corn-factors, and others. The fire was completely unmanageable till about half-past seven, when an impression was made upon the flames, and the fears which had been entertained that it would spread much further were at an end. At this time, however, the whole interior of this extensive building was completely destroyed, leaving nothing standing but the outer walls, and they were in a very tottering condition. The premises of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, army packers, were also burnt down, and likewise those of Coverdale and Smith, merchants. The front of Messrs. Barber's warehouse was situated in Mark-lane, but the rear was the flames were issuing out of the rear, they for a short time caught the front of superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, the fire-hose was directed against the outer walls, which happily prevented their being burnt down, although Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38 are considerably damaged. The flames took effect on the rear of the Corn Exchange, and quickly spread to the roof, which is destroyed, and several other portions of the interior of the building so much injured as must of necessity for some weeks put a stop to the regular transaction of business. As it was that at least eighty butts of oil were in one of the cellars, it was feared that they would catch fire, when the damage must have been considerably augmented; but this was happily prevented by the falling of the rubbish. The extensive wine-cellars of Messrs. Allnutt and Arboun escaped without the slightest injury.

An accurate estimate of the loss which will, in the aggregate, be sustained has not yet been made, but it is supposed that it cannot be reckoned at less than £100,000. No personal injury was sustained by any one.

The house where the fire broke out was known by the name of Old Queen Elizabeth's house: it was standing at the time of the Fire of London, and was for some time occupied as the residence of one of the Spanish Ambassadors to this Court.

**FIRE AT THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION.**—On Thursday morning a fire broke out at the station of the Great Northern Railway, Battle Bridge. A small wooden bridge, forming part of the tram line, was discovered to be on fire, but was soon extinguished by the firemen, without much damage: the cause was attributed to a spark from the furnace.

**SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge; Mr. Jas. Macgregor in the chair. The business was commenced by a special meeting, at which the resolutions for consolidating the No. 3 and 4 stock into the general stock of the company, so as to take dividend *pari passu* with the other stock, was confirmed. The report of the directors, declaring a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., payable on the 28th of October, or so soon after as the Hastings and Ashford line shall be opened, was then adopted, it being stated in the report that the line will be completed in three weeks. It was also resolved that so much of a resolution passed at the last meeting, declaring that a list of proprietors, with the amount of their holdings, should be published, should be rescinded, and that the names of the shareholders should be published with an asterisk, to denote whether they hold a sufficient qualification for the office of director or auditor—20 shares.

**NEW SCHOOL.**—On Wednesday, the foundation-stone was laid of new schools for the education of the children of the poor in connexion with Trinity Chapel, Edgware-road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Henschell, in the presence of a numerous assembly. The schools are to be in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and will be calculated to accommodate 300 children.

**CAPTURE OF JOSEPH ADY.**—On Tuesday afternoon, James Bradley, an officer connected with the Mansion-House, succeeded, by stratagem, in capturing the notorious Joseph Ady. Bradley lodged his prisoner in the Giltspur-street Compter, on a warrant for £19 3s. for postage on upwards of 2000 "returned" letters, the "property of the Postmaster-General."

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday were 929; the births in the week were 1409: the former being rather above, and the latter rather below the average. Excluding last year, in which the rate of mortality was excessive from a violent epidemic, the deaths at present do not differ much from the average of the corresponding weeks in previous years. Last week there were 7 fatal cases of small-pox, one of which occurred to a woman who had turned 25 years; of measles there were 15; of scarlatina 38; of hooping-cough 20; and of croup 7. None of these complaints seem to prevail to an unusual extent at the present time. But typhus numbers 47 persons as its victims, and this disease now exhibits a slight increase. The registrar of Hoxton Old Town observes that it has increased considerably in his district during the last month. The deaths from diarrhoea diminish as is usual in this month, and last week they numbered 78. There were only 4 deaths from cholera; two of these happened to young persons, and two to men of somewhat advanced life. The following are the cases in detail:—In Camden-town, at 7, Hertford place, on the 13th September, the daughter of a smith, aged 4 years, "English cholera (24 hours), convulsions (4 hours)." Mr. Holl, the registrar, adds that "the neighbourhood is crowded and dirty, and the stench from butchers' stables in Skinner's-place, close adjoining, is much complained of. Last year a mother and child died of malignant cholera in Hertford-place. Nuisances, which were checked last year by the appointment of an inspector, are again appearing." In Holloway, at 4, Palmer-mews, on 7th September, a girl aged 11 weeks, "cholera infantum (24 hours), diarrhoea (2 days)." She was brought up by hand, and fed on rice-milk for the last 6 weeks, the mother having gone out as wet-nurse." In St. Olave's, at 17, Webb-street, on the 12th September, a man, formerly a journeyman shipwright, aged 65 years, died of "choleraic diarrhoea (3 days)." "He was of weak health, and had severe rupture." At 5, Newington-causeway, on 7th September, a hat-dyer, aged 58 years, "cholera (20 hours), inflammation of the bowels."

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day of the week; it was highest on Sunday and Monday; the mean of the week was 30.171 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 55° 3', and less than the average of the same week in seven years by 4°. The mean temperature was less than the average during the whole week. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

## DONCASTER RACES.

The "sympathies" of every racing man have of late been so completely enlisted by the "grand demonstration" at Doncaster, that the "past" and the "future" have alike been neglected. The Meeting attracted an immense and very respectable assemblage, and went off with brilliant success.

On Monday, several special and ordinary trains arrived, all of them being more or less overdue. They brought a very large accession of company. The Subscription-room was the rendezvous after dinner, but, although the crowd was great, there was very little disposition to speculate. The business turned chiefly on the Champagne Stakes, for which Storm, the Venus filly, and Hippolytus were severely in force. Mark Tapley and Minimum were in high favour for the Yorkshire Handicap, and Priestess was backed rather freely by a section of Dawson's party; 8 to 1 was offered against any other. Scarcely anything was done on the St. Leger; but 5 to 4 was laid several times on the crack, and 8 to 1 taken in hundreds about Beehunter. The Irish horses were not in much favour, and the Marchioness d'Eu's starting was stated to be doubtful. It was announced in the course of the evening, that the stewards were of opinion that Clothworker was not disqualified from starting.

## TUESDAY.

The continued fineness of the weather, and a vast influx of visitors from the manufacturing districts, gave an *éclat* to the commencement of the races. The assemblage on the course this afternoon was unusually numerous—a clear proof that the stewards, in strengthening the list with the Great Yorkshire Handicap, exercised a wise discretion. Of late years, the first day has been the least attractive. The Grand Stand was patronised by a large and fashionable company, and the enclosure was densely crowded by men of business from all the sporting districts.

The Subscription-room was thronged until long after midnight, but the business transacted was of small amount, and, with one or two trifling exceptions, with scarcely any effect on the prices of the St. Leger favourites; 2 to 1 was laid once, and 7 to 4 currently, in the early part of the day, on the crack; but at the close, from the bold front put on by the fielders, 6 to 4 was the highest offer. 5 to 1 was laid agst Pitsford, and 9 to 1 agst Beehunter; 12 to 1 offered agst Windischgratz, and 20 to 1 each agst Chatterbox and Russborough. No others were mentioned.

The FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES of 500 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's Vanguard (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. P. Hobson's Gladiolus (Osborne), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman), 1. Colonel Anson's Don Juan (F. Butler), 2. THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's f. by Bay Middleton out of Venus (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Johnson's Confidence (A. Day), 2. THE SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Hewlett's Snow-drift (Osborne), 1. Mr. Dawson's Gardenia (Aldcroft), 2. THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley (Arnold), 1. Mr. G. Barton's Haricot (E. Harrison), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Col. Anson's Sister to Sweetmeat walked over.

## WEDNESDAY.

The number of railway lines which now communicate with Doncaster, and





DONCASTER RACES.—THE ROAD TO THE COURSE.

the extraordinary inducements offered to all classes in the shape of cheap special trains, have driven nearly all the traffic off the road; hence, instead of having one's rest disturbed this morning by the constant rattle of wheels from day-break, the town remained in a state of comparative repose until ten o'clock. The monster trains from Sheffield then began to disgorge their thousands. These as the day advanced were followed by others of equal magnitude from Liverpool and the great manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire, from Newcastle, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Derby, Worcester, and the metropolis, and up to two o'clock, the hour at which the racing commenced, "the cry was still they come." The influx was continuous and immense, and we venture to say that what Doncaster has lost in the grade of its supporters was on this occasion amply made up in numbers. The streets for two or three hours were almost impassable, particularly in the vicinity of the betting-rooms, to obtain an entrance into which was a task of no ordinary difficulty. There the crowd was quite in keeping with that without, but business was the very opposite of what we have had so often to record on the morning of the St. Leger-day.

It would be in vain to attempt to give an idea of the concourse on the race-ground, we will simply state that it was "prodigious," and that both the stand and enclosure were so densely crowded as to materially interrupt the transaction of business.

The following is a list of the running:—  
DONCASTER PLATE (handicap) of 15 sovs each, with 80 added.—Mr. Edisson's Eliza Middleton (W. Sharpe), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Slang (G. Brown), 2.  
MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Ban (Flatman), 1. Lord Stanley's Croupier (F. Butler), 2.

ST. LEGER STAKES  
of 50 sovs each; the second to receive 300 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 100 sovs; the winner to pay 100 sovs towards expenses, and 25 sovs to the judge.  
Lord Zetland's Voltigeur .. .. (J. Marson) 0  
Mr. Mangan's Russborough .. .. (Robinson) 0  
Mr. W. Edwardson vs Bolingbroke .. .. (Boyce) 3  
One of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed on Doncaster race-course issued in a dead heat between Voltigeur and the Irish horse Russborough. Bolingbroke, whose chance, as well as Italian's, was prejudiced by Russborough running against him, finished a bad third, and Italian fourth.  
The details of this exciting scene, with an illustration, and an engraving of "The Doncaster Cup," will be found in page 252.  
The following also ran:—Captain Archdall's Windischgratz, Lord Enfield's Beehunter, Mr. H. Hill's Pitsford, Mr. Jacques's Mildew, Mr. Melkam's Italian, Mr. Watt's Chatterbox. Betting: 6 to 4 on Voltigeur, 5 to 2 agst Pitsford, 12 to 1 agst Windischgratz, 12 to 1 agst Beehunter, 20 to 1 each agst Russborough and Chatterbox, 25 to 1 agst Bolingbroke, and 40 to 1 agst Italian. After the horses returned to scale, an examination of Russborough's mouth was ordered by the stewards; he was found to be of the right age.

DECIDING HEAT.  
Lord Zetland's Voltigeur .. .. 1  
Mr. Mangan's Russborough .. .. 2  
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's Harriott (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. G. Hobson's Rhedycina (F. Butler), 2  
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Campbell's Woolwich (Hiett), 1. Mr. J. Brown's Haricot (G. Dates), 2.

THURSDAY.  
HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Pirouette, 1. Brother to Ellerdale, 2.  
HANDICAP.—Gladstone 1. Cantab, 2.  
CLEVELAND HANDICAP.—Woolwich, 1. Achyranthos, 2.  
TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—Storm, 1. Azeth, 2.  
SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Voltigeur walked over.

LATEST BETTING AT DONCASTER.  
DONCASTER CUP.—6 to 1 on Flying Dutchman.  
CERAMICWITCH.  
20 to 1 agst Mulgrave  
25 to 1 — Backbiter  
25 to 1 — Knight Errant  
25 to 1 agst Chantry  
25 to 1 — Nutcracker  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.  
20 to 1 agst Miss Ann  
20 to 1 — Mulgrave  
20 to 1 — Loadstone  
25 to 1 agst Calmar  
25 to 1 — Fugleman  
30 to 1 — Hagley  
DERBY.  
to 1 agst Grecian  
14 to 1 agst Prime Minister  
25 to 1 agst Storm

The next week will be a busy one in the provinces—the fixtures comprehending Richmond (Yorkshire), Uttoxeter, and Basingstoke, on Monday; Sandbach, Leintwardine, and Bedford, on Tuesday; Whitby, on Wednesday; Manchester, on Thursday; and Cirencester, on Friday. Most of them will last two days. An All England match at Louth is the only Cricket fixture; and the Aquatic register is "blank."



Doncaster Race-Course.





FESTIVITIES AT HIPPENHAM.—THE HIGH-STREET, FROM THE BRIDGE.—ARRIVAL OF MR. NEELD, M.P.

## FESTIVITIES AT CHIPPENHAM.

## OPENING OF THE CHEESE-MARKET.

The town of Chippenham, the scene of the festivities illustrated in the accompanying Engraving, is situate on the Great Western Railway, ninety-three miles from London, and thirteen from Bath, and forms the junction with the Wilts and Somerset Railway. The name is derived from its market, for which it was long known. It is an important seat for the manufacture of West of England broad cloths; and is fast acquiring celebrity from its great monthly markets for the sale of cheese, corn, cattle, &c., which have been established about sixteen years. For these benefits the town is principally indebted to one of its representatives, Joseph Neeld, Esq., a gentleman well known for his munificent patronage of the arts; and whose seat at Grittleton, Wilts, is enriched with some of the finest works in the kingdom.

Among other boons which Mr. Neeld has conferred on the inhabitants, is the erection of a new town or Market Hall, with the addition of an extensive market yard and sheds for the pitching of cheese, corn, &c. The hall is situated in

the High-street, and was built some fifteen years ago by Mr. Neeld, at an expense of about £12,000, and placed by him at the disposal of the town. It has been since extended by the same gentleman three times, at an additional outlay of from £4000 to £5000. The alterations and extensions, the completion of which the demonstrations of this day were intended to celebrate, consist of the erection of an entire new shed of most commodious dimensions, for the cheese market, a very convenient exchange-room, and additional accommodation in the yard. The Cheese-market has a substantial and tasteful freestone frontage to the High-street, surmounted by the old borough arms in carved stone, beneath which are the words "Unity and Loyalty." The hall itself is 50 feet in length by 33 in width, and 19 in height, with spacious ante-rooms. The whole has been designed and executed by Mr. Thomson, of London, the architect of the Polytechnic Institution; and who has also, we are informed, erected several entire villages and churches, with school-houses, for Mr. Neeld on his extensive estates.

Chippenham is surrounded by some of the best pasture land in the county, and, with its facilities of railway communication, its market has rapidly grown in importance; and, to meet this increase, Mr. Neeld has provided additional room for the pitching of cheese, so that the whole area now covered in for that purpose contains 15,500 superficial feet. A handsome room, named the "Exchange," has also been added.

The inhabitants of the town, to testify their sense of the important public benefits conferred upon them by Mr. Neeld, took advantage of the opportunity which the re-opening of the market yard afforded, to invite that gentleman to a public banquet on the 12th instant, and the demonstration then made was very striking. The whole of that part of the town through which the procession was expected to pass presented the appearance of rejoicings for some great triumph. Fir trees, planted for the occasion, lined the streets and road; triumphal arches were erected at almost every available point; festoons of evergreens and flowers extended across the streets in thick succession, whilst almost every house was profusely ornamented with laurels, flowers, and mottoes of welcome: it was a universal jubilee. The church bells rang, cannons fired, business was suspended the whole town was an emblazonment of flags and banners; every man and every woman and child waved welcome to Joseph Neeld.

At two o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Market Hall, and thence proceeded with the inhabitants towards Grittleton. An extensive procession was formed along the Grittleton road to the north of the viaduct, where it met Mr. Neeld accompanied by a large body of his tenants, who had met at a luncheon provided for them at Grittleton House. After loud and hearty greeting, the cavalcade turned towards the town, in the following order of procession:—



OPENING OF THE GREAT CHEESE-MARKET, AT CHIPPENHAM, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.—THE MARKET HALL.



## BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

## PART V.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There exists a great variety in the climate and soils of Gloucestershire: the temperature of the Cotswolds being occasionally severe, as compared with the mild and rich vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. The Tort-worth district in the last-named is an exceedingly favourable locality for studying the effects which certain underlying rocks exercise upon the agricultural economy of a country. It is amongst "the Vale" farms that the celebrated Gloucester cheese is produced. It is, also, in the vale of the Severn, extending from Tewkesbury, through Gloucester and Newnham, to the Avon, that the cider and perry manufacture is carried on. The best orchards in this, as in the adjoining counties, are found in those portions of the old red sandstone known as cornstones—so called in consequence of having nodules of argillaceous and magnesian limestones interspersed throughout the red sandstone rock; their united decay giving rise to a rich, impalpable soil, not difficult to work, but, from its finely divided form, apt to "run" or "sett" after rain.

The Forest of Dean and Ryeland district is more valuable for its mineral than its agricultural productions, and does not contain any particular feature worthy of notice.

The Cotswolds, so called from the ancient practice of coting sheep on the Gloucester vales—a custom followed in this and the adjoining counties centuries ago; for Camden states that cots were long ranges of buildings, three or four stories high, with low ceilings and a slope at one end of each floor, reaching to the next, by which the sheep were enabled to reach the topmost one. The Cotswold is a large sheep, and is the stock from which the improved Oxford is sprung. Folding sheep at night on fallows in preparation for wheat is still followed here. Paring and burning is much practised. A singular practice prevails in the vales of not ploughing more than four or five inches deep; for, say the farmers, if the surface soil is penetrated by the plough, and an opening made into the subjacent porous rock, the first rain that descends will wash the soil into the rock, together with the richer portions of the manure. We surmise that on such light soils the absence of moisture during seasons of drought is the cause of barrenness, rather than the abstraction of manure from this cause. We would recommend deep ploughing and the growth of clover and sainfoin, breaking the land up at long intervals, as a more profitable practice. The vale of the Isis or Thames is celebrated for its excellent water meadows. In the rich stiff lands of the vale of Severn, teazles are grown for the use of the cloth manufacturers. Gloucestershire occupies an area of 790,470 acres.

WILTSHIRE naturally comprises two districts of almost opposite agricultural character, which are usually denominated North and South, but which would more properly be defined as North-West and South-East. The entire county comprises 868,060 acres. North Wiltshire consists principally of enclosed pasture farms famous for its dairies and excellent cheese, whereas South Wiltshire has much unenclosed arable and down land, grazed by extensive flocks of Southdowns. In no county has so complete a change taken place in the character of its live stock as in Wiltshire: forty years ago the sheep flocks were almost wholly composed of large sheep with long horns, that were not fit for market until they were five years old; these are now almost if not entirely extinct, being replaced by Southdowns; the long-horned cattle have also given place, in a great measure, to the short-horns, and other breeds that come to maturity at an early period.

Five counties present a greater variety of geological features; for, without going out of the county, there may be enumerated the lias, marlstone, inferior oolite, fullers-earth, great oolite, Bradford clay, forest marble, Stonyfield slate, coimbrach, Oxford clay, calcareous grit, coral rag, Kimmeridge clay, lower greensand, gault, upper greensand, chalk marl, lower and upper chalk.

In South Wiltshire, farms extend from 100 to 2000 acres; the celebrated Salisbury Plains are in this district. The arable soils principally consist of flinty and chalky loams, with mixtures of chalk marl, greensand, and gault. It is traditionally related that irrigation was practised in the vicinity of Salisbury in the time of the Romans. The combined existence of a dry soil and climate renders this valuable adjunct more worth to the farmer in this and the adjoining county of Dorset, than to one placed where the rain-fall is greater or the soil more retentive.

NORTH WILTS contains some inferior cold pasture, situate on the Oxford Clay, the widest extent of arable land being found on the stonebrash. There are rich gravelly loams on the alluvial banks of the Avon and Thames. We attribute the mildness of North Wiltshire cheese to the fact of great care being taken in extracting the whey; their small size also greatly facilitates this operation. The cause of cheese being strong-flavoured generally arises from decomposing caseine, facilitated by the moisture and sugar present in the unexuded whey.

The most prominent points of Gloucester and Wiltshire agriculture being the manufacture of cider and cheese, which will form separate articles, we have necessarily abridged our notice of these two counties.

T. R.

## CHEESE-MAKING.

CHEESE and the curdling of milk are mentioned in the book of Job. David was sent by his father, Jesse, to carry ten cheeses to the camp, and to look how his brethren fared. "Cheese of kine" formed part of the supplies of David's army at Mahanaim during the rebellion of Absalom. Homer states that cheeses formed part of the ample stores found by Ulysses in the cave of the Cyclop Polyphemus. Euripides, Theocritus, and other early poets, mention cheese. Ludolphus says that excellent cheese and butter were made by the ancient Ethiopians; and Strabo states that some of the ancient Britons were so ignorant, that, though they had abundance of milk, they did not understand the art of making cheese. There is no evidence that any of these ancient nations had discovered the use of rennet in making cheese, but they seem merely to have allowed the milk to sour, and to have formed their cheese from the caseous part of the milk, after expelling the serum or whey. As David, when too young to carry arms, was able to run to the camp with ten cheeses, ten loaves, and an ephah of parched corn, the cheese must have been very small.

As butter is formed from the oily part of milk, cheese is composed of the curd or caseous portion. The perfection of cheese-making consists in separating the curd and butter in one mass from the water and sugar; these last ought to be wholly taken out in the whey. In well-made cheese, such as the North Wilt, Cheddar, and some double Gloucester, this is effectually performed, as may be easily tested by tasting; whereas in many Cheshire, and particularly rich American cheeses, the casein and butter are seen to separate on tasting. Age also causes this separation. The strong flavour of Cheshire cheese is attributable to the whey not being so well separated as in the North Wilt, Gloucester, &c. Using too strong rennet, or putting the latter to the milk whilst too hot, produces the same effect.

Rennet is the substance with which the cheese-maker "breaks" the milk. It is formed from calves' stomachs, technically termed "vells;" those obtained from Ireland are preferred. The cause of this is not generally known, and may therefore be here stated. The greater part of the calves in Ireland are killed before they are three days old, and the stomachs of these "slink calves" are said to be much more powerful in breaking the milk than if older. Vells of more mature growth are, however, used.

Colouring.—Cheese is coloured by using a substance called annatto: the species called roll annatto is the kind that ought to be used; the quantity is regulated by the richness of the milk and the height of the colour desired. If much cream has been taken from the milk, a proportionate additional amount of annatto will be required to obtain the desired colour. In Cheshire, one pound of good annatto is deemed sufficient for a ton of cheese; in Gloucester, double the quantity is used. If it would be well if the public taste would so far change as to prefer uncoloured cheese, such as the white Cheddar. A piece of annatto of the required size is folded in linen, and placed over-night in a half or quarter of a pint of warm water, to dissolve; this infusion is poured into the milk; the linen bag is also dipped in and squeezed until the colouring is discharged.

Gloucester Cheese-making.—The cheese-tub being put in its place in the dairy, the ladder is put across it, and a large thin canvass cloth covers the tub and ladder to catch any of the milk that may drop from the pail, and to prevent dirt from falling into the tub. Above this, and upon the ladder, is placed the sieve, through which the milk is strained. If the milk should not be of a temperature of 85 degrees, a portion of it is put into a deep tin, kept for the purpose, and placed in a boiler used as a hot-water bath, by which means the whole is warmed to a proper degree. It is of the utmost moment to attend to this; for, if the milk is not warm enough when the rennet is put into it, the cheese will be "tender," and will bulge out in the edge, which spoils its appearance, and a great quantity of sediment of small curd will be found in the whey leads, which is so much curd lost. If, on the other hand, the milk is too warm, it will cause the cheese to "heave" or ferment, which injures both its appearance and quality.

When the milk is sufficiently warm, the colouring and the rennet are put into it. One pound of annatto is considered sufficient for half a ton of cheese.

The rennet being added immediately after the annatto is put in, the tub is covered with a woollen cloth for at least an hour.

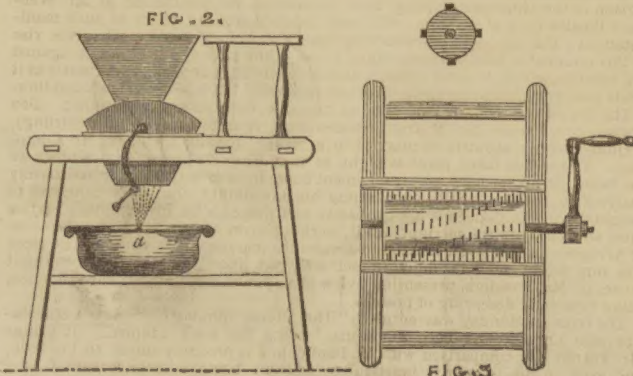


FIG. 1.

## CHESHIRE CURD CUTTER.

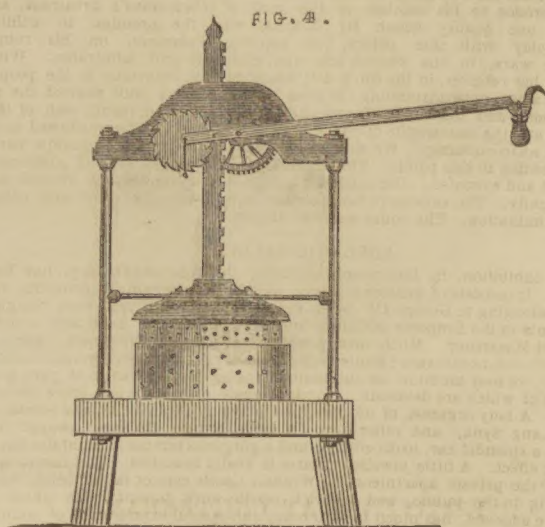
When the curd is sufficiently firm for breaking, it is gently and slowly cut across at right angles with a three-bladed knife, about fourteen inches long, close to the bottom of the tub, and around the sides of the tub. The cuts should be about an inch apart. When it has stood five or ten minutes to allow it to sink a little, and the whey to come out as clear as possible, some of the whey is taken out with a bowl, and the curd is cut a second time—very slowly to begin with: if the cutting is done hurriedly, a considerable sediment of very small

curd will pass through the sieve, and be found in the whey leads; at the same time, a quantity of butter will escape—thus impoverishing the cheese. As the operation proceeds, the cuttings are made more rapidly and at a less distance: lastly, one hand, with the skimming-dish, keeps the whole in motion, turning up the lumps suspended in the whey, while the other with the knife continues cutting them as small as possible: this continues till no more lumps are brought to the surface, the whole mass being reduced to one degree of fineness. This occupies about a quarter of an hour.



REVOLVING CURD BREAKER.

The curd being allowed to stand a quarter of an hour to settle, and the whey being taken out in a great measure, the dairymaid folding over a portion of it, and beginning at one corner, cuts the curd into lumps, and lays them on the principal mass, by which means the greater part of the remaining whey exudes between the cut fragments. From time to time the whey is taken from the tub. The curd is now put into vats, and pressed with the hand, the vats being covered with cheese-cloths of fine canvas, and placed in the press for half an hour, when they are taken out and the curd cut into slices and put into a mill fixed on the top of a tub, which tears it into small crumbs as small as vetches. Some scald the curd in this pulverised state; with hot whey; others, with more propriety, at once place it in the vats, pressing it closely with the hand in filling, to squeeze out any remaining whey, the vat being filled and rounded up in the middle so far as the whole can be pressed into the vat; cheese-cloths are spread over, and a little hot water thrown on it, which tends to harden the outside of the cheese, and prevents it from cracking. The curd is now turned out of the vats into the cloths, and the vats are dipped into whey to wash out any crumbs of curd which may cling to them;



IMPROVED LION CHEESE PRESS.

the curd inverted, and, with the cloth around it, is again placed in the vat. The cloths are then folded over and tucked in, and the vats, as they are filled, are put into the press one upon another. The bottoms of the vats are smooth and a little rounded, so as to answer the purpose of cheese-boards, which are only wanted for the uppermost vats, or when the other vats are not quite full. The vats are allowed to remain under the press about two hours, when they are taken out, and dry cloths are applied, which, with double Gloucester cheese, should be repeated some time in the day: in this state they are removed to the salting-press. They are generally salted at the end of twenty-four hours. The salting should not commence till the skin is all closed, for if there is a crack in the skin of the cheese at the time of salting, it will not close afterwards. The salting is performed by rubbing both sides and the edge of the cheese with finely powdered salt; after which they are returned to the vats and put under the press, the newest cheese being placed lowermost and the oldest uppermost. The salting is repeated three times with the single and four times with the double Gloucester, twenty-four hours elapsing between each salting. After the second salting, the cheeses are returned to the vats without cloths, that the marks of the cloths may be effaced. Double Gloucester remain in the presses five days, and the single four, but in damp weather they should remain longer. The quantity of salt generally used is about three pounds and a half to a cwt. of cheese. When taken from the salting presses, they are put on a shelf in the dairy for a day or two prior to removal to the cheese-room. In the cheese-room they are turned once a day on the floor or on the cheese-rack. In about a month they are ready for cleaning, which is done by scraping both sides and edge, after which it is covered with red paint made of Venetian red and small beer. It is rubbed on with a woollen cloth. They are subsequently turned twice a week, and often in damp weather, until fit for market. Other methods of cheese-making will be noticed in their respective counties.

## CHIPPENHAM GREAT MONTHLY MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—Many persons anticipated, from the large supply of cheese at the previous market, that the present one would not show so great an increase. These anticipations, however, were not realised; for full 400 tons were brought in to this day's market, and the great bulk sold readily at the following quotations:—Broad doubles, 42s. to 51s.; prime Cheddar, 50s. to 57s.; ditto, thin, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, loaves, 50s. to 56s. per cwt. The town, as on the preceding day, presented a most animated appearance. The immense quantity of waggons, carts, gigs, &c., which came pouring in, and the throng of business persons traversing the streets—which remained gaily decorated, as on the preceding day, with brilliant banners—rendered the scene strikingly beautiful and picturesque.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the destruction of an immense number of ships, and the loss of upwards of 100 lives, in a tremendous gale that occurred at the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of June last. During the tempest the barque *Grindlay* and the British *Settler Train* went down with all hands; the *Royal Albert* became a total wreck, but fortunately her crew were saved. On the Zatterkina coast, twenty miles west of St. Francis Bay, the destruction was terrific. The French ship *L'Aigle*, Du Burge master, here went to pieces; his Excellency the Governor of Manila, who was on board on his passage home, and every soul on board, except ten men, perished. At the same moment the *Queen of the West* and two American ships went down with all hands. The shore is strewn for miles with merchandise of the most valuable description and the bodies of the dead. The loss sustained exceeds £200,000.

BURNING OF AN INDIAMAN.—By the late advices received at Lloyd's, we hear of the destruction by fire of the *Elizabeth*, Indianman, Captain Ainslie, in Cumingmoon Bay, in China, on the night of the 14th of June last. The ship had but a few days arrived from Calcutta, with a cargo consisting of the following:—Two hundred chests of opium, six hundred bales of cotton, six hundred bags of rice, and a hundred bags of saltpetre, consigned to English merchants at that port. On the 13th a portion was unloaded; and, at the conclusion of the day's labour, the hatches were covered, and the ship was considered safe; but at about midnight the crew, asleep in the fore-cabin, were awoke by suffocating smoke pouring from the hold beneath. In a short time the flames made their appearance through the cabin, upon which no time was lost in slipping her mooring chains, in order to allow the ship to drift nearer in shore, and out of the way of the other vessels, where she could be scuttled. During these operations an explosion of some spirits in the steward's room was a warning to the men of approaching danger. Evidently, the whole of the ship under her decks was on fire, and to remain longer involved great hazard. All hands instantly flew to the boats, together with the people who had come to their help. Scarcely ten minutes elapsed after their leaving, before the saltpetre exploded with tremendous force. It is described as a most awful sight; the entire ship seemed to be raised out of the water, and the next moment the upper portions, with the deck and masts, were hurled to an enormous altitude, and the air was filled with blazing bales of cotton and other matters from the ship's hold. The next moment or so the remainder of the vessel disappeared under water. It is supposed that the ship was wilfully set on fire. The value of the ship and cargo was calculated at £40,000.

A Marshal on horseback.  
Twenty Market Porters, with their badges, carrying union jack and banners.  
The Clerk of the Market.  
The Band.  
The Workmen engaged in the erection and embellishment of the Market, walking five abreast.  
Mr. Horton and Mr. Morrell, Mr. Brewer and Mr. Watts, the Tradesmen by whom the alterations and erection had been conducted.  
Mr. Thomson, the Architect.  
Mr. Silcock's Men, carrying large banner.  
Mr. Brotherhood's Men, carrying flags.  
Mr. Scott, heading about seventy of Mr. Neeld's Tenantry on horseback, four abreast.  
The Benefit Society, carrying large Banners.  
The Inhabitants of Chippenhams, walking six abreast.  
The Factors and Dealers attending the Market.  
The Clergy.  
The Auditors and Assessors of the Borough. Four Aldermen.  
Six Junior Councillors. Six Senior Councillors.  
The Town Clerk.  
The Mace Bearer.  
The Mayor.  
Mr. Neeld, in an open carriage drawn by four horses,  
Followed by Captain Boldero, M.P., J. Neeld, M.P., J. J. Calley, Hon. S. Methuen, J. G. Mogg, W. Everett, A. Lovell, B. Trelawney, G. L. H. Boldero, Esq., in a four-in-hand.

Leaving behind us the various decorations of the Grittleton road, the lofty railway arch at the entrance of the town was gaily festooned with evergreens, and surmounted by the device of a crown in flowers and a large union-jack. The Great Western Hotel was also nearly covered with evergreens and banners.

Passing under the archway, the procession came to the display made by Mr. Brotherhood—a square of banners, upwards of sixty in number, comprising complete codes of colours, at an elevation of nearly seventy feet. A Royal standard and upwards of a dozen union-jacks were also ranged in front of the house, whilst a festoon of evergreens across the road supported a gigantic "N."

In the roadway fronting Chippenhams Mill was a beautifully-constructed arch, supporting the word "Welcome."

At the extremity of the bridge, and adjoining the North Wilts Bank, was another triumphal arch, surmounted by flags, and the word "Welcome" in flowers.

An immense Royal standard floated from the top of the Market Hall, from the roof of which to the top of Mr. Bailiff's house was also suspended a line of evergreens, supporting over the centre of the street a very large union jack.

At the corner of the High-street, leading to Cook-street, was an arch of evergreens, with festoons, flags, and a banner—"Welcome," "Success to the Market;" and next, a festooned arch, with banner—"Truth ever was our ruling star, Humanity our aim," and the letters "J. N." in flowers.

The Wilts and Dorset Bank was very tastefully festooned, and a large standard and union jack floated from the summit.

The Angel Hotel was festooned with laurels; a pyramid of banners floated from the roof, and flags from nearly every window. The doorway was also surmounted by a beautifully-devised Crown and Brunswick Star in flowers.

Mr. Henry Gale, clerk of the market, had his house decorated very tastefully, and a large device of "Success to the Cheese-Market." The "Five alls" had also an arch of laurels, and was profusely decorated with evergreens.

The Procession passed up the High-street, and round the Market-place, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people. On returning to the front of the New Hall, the carriage of Mr. Neeld was drawn up in front of the principal entrance, and the Town Clerk read an Address from the Mayor and Corporation.

The reading of the address was followed by loud applause.

Mr. Neeld, in the course of his reply, said that he trusted that the hall and market-buildings which he had erected, would long remain memorials of his gratitude to the inhabitants of the borough, alike useful and advantageous to them, and to the agriculturists of the surrounding districts. Mr. Neeld then addressing Mr. Goldney, the Chairman of the Market Committee, said, "Mr. Chairman, I place these keys in your hands, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by me for the management of the affairs of the market, and I request the favour of you and of the other members of the committee to make such orders and regulations respecting the same as will best promote the interests and convenience of all persons attending the market." (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

The Hall having thus been formally opened, the parties retired to prepare for dinner.

The dinner took place in one of the new sheds, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. It is about 150 feet long by 25 wide, and lighted by a raised roof with fluted glass sides in the centre. On this occasion glass was also introduced. The walls, roof, and the iron pillars by which the roof is supported, were covered with laurel and other evergreens, interspersed with ribbons, flowers, streamers, and mottoes. A table extending the entire length of the building was placed on one side, in the centre of which was the Mayor's chair. From this thirteen tables were arranged transversely, and then, leaving an aisle up the length of the shed, an equal number of tables were placed to match, extending to the opposite side. Behind the Mayor's chair was a banner, with the motto "Unity and Loyalty;" and on the opposite side several banners were arranged, on which were emblazoned "Nomen extendere factis," "Factum viro dignum," "Pro bono Publico," "Good Luck to the Flock and the Fleece," "Good Luck to the Hoof and the Horn," and "Good Luck to the Growers of Corn." There were two bands in attendance. The Chippenhams Harmonic Society also contributed to the pleasures of the evening, by the performance of several pieces of vocal music. The place was quite crowded, and we should imagine not less than 500 persons sat down to the dinner, which was provided by Mr. Lawes, of the Angel Hotel.

His Worship the Mayor, R. Little, Esq., presided, supported on his right by the guest of the day, Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P. Amongst the gentlemen at the upper table, were John Neeld, Esq., M.P.; Captain Boldero, M.P.; Mr. Goddard, M.P.; Mr. Sotheron, M.P.; Hon. S. Methuen; the Rev. C. Law, Rev. L. Pulbrick; Rev. Coates; Rev. R. Ashe; Colonel Estcourt; Captain Johnson; Captain Rooke, R.N.; Captain Budd, R.N.; Mr. Sergeant Merewether; Henry Merewether, Esq., Recorder of Chippenhams; G. M. M. Esmeade; J. R. Mogg, Esq.; — Calley, Esq.; — Trelawney, Esq.; — Long, Esq.; &c. Mr. Wilson occupied the seat of Vice.

The cloth having been withdrawn, and the customary loyal and national toasts duly honoured, the worshipful chairman proposed the health of Mr. Neeld. In the course of his address, he particularised the liberality of Mr. Neeld, in building for the inhabitants of Chippenhams, on the ground formerly occupied by a set of wretched hovels, the house in which they had that day assembled, with an arched market under it. (Loud cheers.) Then a cheese-shed was also erected by the honourable gentleman, and their business so increased that it was discovered that they ought to have accommodation for as much as 400 tons of cheese in their town. Then, for the first time, a requisition was sent to Mr. Neeld to assist them in their necessity, and the result was the erection of the splendid Market in which they were now assembled. (Cheers.) The chairman added, that, since the establishment of their Cheese-Market, 8,950 tons of cheese had been pitched in it (hear, hear), ranging from about 200 tons in 1835, to 1020 tons last year. (Applause.) Calculating the price of cheese at 50s. per cwt., which had been about the average, it gave the large sum of £402,500 as the value of the cheese pitched in their town since the Market was opened. (Cheers.) It was calculated that the farmer had gained an increase in his prices equal to 7½ per cent., by having a pitched market, or a bonus of £30,000 on the total produce brought to that town. (Applause.) And it was estimated that, in future, they would have, on the average, 1000 tons per annum pitched in the Market, and this, at 7½ per cent., would produce £2750.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Neeld returned thanks in a speech replete with amiable feeling; and, in referring to what he had accomplished for the town, he said, it was fresh in his mind, and it was, perhaps, in the recollection of them all, that twenty years ago he said he would do all he could to benefit the neighbourhood in which, under Providence, he had fixed his abode. (Hear, hear.) That same Providence had influenced the heart of a kind relative to place at his disposal a large fortune, free from restrictions as to its use, by which he was enabled to keep his promise to a great extent. (Loud applause.)

Song—"The Old English Gentleman."

Mr. Sergeant Merewether proposed the health of "the Members for the Northern Division of the County," whom, together with the honoured guest, he highly eulogised, and referred with approbation to the characteristic of Wiltshire men, in selecting their representatives from gentlemen in their own neighbourhood, whose sympathies and feelings were in consonance with their own. The toast was drunk amidst loud cheering. T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P., responded, and drew an elaborate picture of the virtues of Mr. Neeld, whom he held up to the admiration of the company as the model of an English gentleman.

A tenant farmer having acknowledged the benefit conferred upon his class, in the neighbourhood of Chippenhams, by Mr. Neeld, in the erection of the markets,

The vocalists sang the "Market Chorus."

After a variety of other toasts had been drunk, the dinner party broke up; and a numerous company retired to the large room in the Market Hall, where dancing was kept up till near midnight; thus appropriately concluding the day's festivities.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. GALE, THE AERONAUT.—In our Post-script of last week we noticed this lamentable occurrence. It appears that on Sunday week, Lieut. Gale made an ascent with the Royal Cremorne Balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux, in the south of France, which has unfortunately terminated in the death of the aeronaut. The ascent was a capital one, and the pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and the neck bent. After having been in the air about a quarter of an hour, the aeronaut descended without danger, between Merignac and Cestas. His horse was detached from the car by some peasants, who hastened to his assistance on hearing his cries, and who held the ropes of the balloon; but misunderstanding the instructions given by the aeronaut, let go, and the balloon, having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car, and the balloon proceeded for the distance of nearly two miles. During the night the balloon was found half empty in the commune of Cestas; and the lifeless body of Mr. Gale was found at some distance amongst the trees, where he had fallen. The unfortunate man has left eight children.

The inhabitants of Hertford and Hatfield have memorialised the Great Northern Railway Company to construct the railway between those points for which they already have parliamentary authorisation.

SECESSION TO ROME.—Intelligence has reached England, that the Rev. Henry W. Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was, a few days since, received into the Roman Catholic Church at Brussels.



## THE THEATRES.

## OLYMPIC.

This theatre has been running a race with the Haymarket, and has certainly gained on the first heat, having, without previous underlining, produced on Thursday week the "Giralda" of MM. Adam and Scribe, minus the music of the former, as a drama for the stage. Further, as it would seem, to antagonise the rival establishment, a new farce was advertised for Monday, Mr. Bourcicault's version of the same piece having been announced for production at Mr. Webster's theatre on that evening. We very much doubt the policy of such manifestations: that the system of enacting translations from the French gives rise to this unnamable kind of competition, is one of the strongest arguments against the practice, which, in other respects also, is highly objectionable, particularly as it tends fatally to the discouragement of native talent. Let it be amended altogether.

The drama of "Giralda," divested of its music, depends entirely on plot. *Don Manuel de Gálvez* (Mr. Murray) rescues from robbers *Giralda* (Mrs. Stirling), a village maiden about to be married to a miller, *Piquillo* by name (Mr. Compton). The rescue takes place at night, so that *Manuel's* person is unknown to the bride, who besides, by an arrangement made by him with *Piquillo*, is furtively married to the *Don*. Still maintaining his invisibility, the latter contrives to acquaint *Giralda* that he is her husband; and proceeds to involve other parties most amusingly in the intrigue, until, working upon the jealousy of a Princess of Aragon, he is himself enabled to declare his marriage with safety. The piece was very nicely acted throughout, and well put upon the stage—a moonlight scene, by Mr. Shalders, presenting a view of a Spanish city under lunar influence, being especially deserving of praise.

The farce on Monday was entitled "The Oldest Inhabitant." It is a translation, the French "Le Père Turlututu" being the work adapted. It brings Mr. Farren into comparison with M. Bouffé, and is precisely suited to his style, and even to his infirmity, inarticulate delivery being a main feature in the character. The defects of senility, combined with the habit of cunning, were never better portrayed. Mr. Farren, indeed, is entitled to record a triumph on the occasion.

## HAYMARKET.

The translation of "Giralda" at this house is, as we have said, effected by M. Bourcicault. The dialogue has more point than that on the rival stage. Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam is inimitable in the heroine. She sings, too, a song composed by Mr. A. Mellon, entitled "The Heart's Appeal," very charmingly.

## NEW STRAND.

Mr. Bolton has again revived Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Relapse." Why thus retreat his old ground? He must do something new, if he would secure his hold on the public.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

Shakspeare's tragedy of "Coriolanus" has been revived at this theatre in the same costly style which marked its production two seasons ago. There has been little alteration in the cast of the principal characters, save that Mr. Waller is invested with the part of *Aufidius*. Mr. Phelps seemed to rely on energy in his interpretation of the patrician hero, and, on occasions, abandoned himself to the constitutional irascibility of the character with striking effect. But reverence to his mother is the root of *Coriolanus's* greatness, and was the one quality which Mr. Kemble was the proudest to exhibit. His by-play with this object, on meeting *Volumnia*, on his return from the wars, in the second act, was elaborate and admirable. When receiving her rebukes, in the third act, touching his behaviour to the people, the great actor, notwithstanding the passion of the scene, still showed the respectful son; and, indeed, but for the filial sentiment, the result both of that situation and the catastrophe of the entire tragedy itself, as foreshadowed in it, would be unaccountable. We would recommend Mr. Phelps to bestow particular attention to this point. The *Volumnia* of Miss Glyn is both artistically conceived and executed. Her attitudes in the last scene are well studied, and full of dignity. The various phrases of her appeal were delivered with pathos and discrimination. The house was well attended.

## ADELAIDE GALLERY.

A new exhibition, in the rooms adjoining the Adelaide Gallery, has been opened. It consists of articles of *virtu*, and divers mechanical curiosities, originally belonging to George IV. when Prince of Wales. These were designed for presents to the Emperor of China, and were intended to have been sent out with Lord Macartney. Much money was wasted on these gewgaws. Some of them, however, are of rare excellence; others of remarkable elegance. Among the latter, we may mention an automaton singing-bird in a cage of pure gold, the notes of which are delicious. No nightingale or canary can more sweetly descend. A lady organist, of life-size, also plays the "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Auld Lang Syne," and other airs. A large bronze elephant, swayed by a figure in a splendid car, looks costly; and a gorgeous temple of fountains has an imposing effect. A little jewelled theatre is really beautiful. The cosmorama views of the private apartments in Windsor Castle cannot fail of being highly interesting to the public; and the rich needle-work tapestry with which the rooms are adorned, has much in it to repay the careful examination of connoisseurs. At present, the exhibition appears in an incomplete state; but we doubt not, that, when fully arranged for general inspection, it will prove attractive. To the thoughtful, it reads a lesson of Royal vanity, highly instructive.

## ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF JENNY LIND AT NEW YORK.

The enthusiasm of Jenny Lind's reception in America far transcends that of the leave-taking at Liverpool. She arrived in the *Atlantic* steam-ship, on Sunday, the 1st inst., and the scene is thus described in the *New York Tribune*:—"On the top of a light deck-house, erected over the forward companion-way, sat the subject of the day's excitement—the veritable Jenny Lind—as fresh and rosy as if the sea had spared her its usual discomforts, and enjoying the novel interest of everything she saw, with an apparent unconsciousness of the observation she excited. At her side stood Mr. Jules Benedict, the distinguished composer, and Signor Giovanni Beletti, the celebrated basso, her artistic companions. Mr. Barnum, who had by this time climbed on board, with a choice bouquet carefully stuck in the bosom of his white vest, was taken forward and presented by Captain West. But Mr. Collins had for once stolen a march on him, having got on board in advance, and presented Miss Lind a bouquet about three times the size of Barnum's."

"The immense crowd was kept away from the immediate neighbourhood of the vessel by the gate across the pier, inside of which about fifty persons had been admitted. Mr. Barnum's carriage, with his pair of beautiful bays, was in readiness at the foot of the gangway. Just inside the gate a number of triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers had been erected. The first arch fronting the water bore the inscription, 'Welcome to Jenny Lind,' after which came another, with the American eagle in the centre, and the words, 'Jenny Lind, welcome to America,' in large letters around the span. The landing-place from the steamer to the gates was overhung with the stars and stripes, with the flags of various other nations tastefully disposed on either side. This beautiful display was got up under the direction of Messrs. Davidson, Stewart, and Delmano, *attachés* of Barnum's Museum. A large number of the Museum's people were on the ground, most of them carrying bouquets. We learned from those who boarded the *Atlantic* that the crowd on shore was most dense and suffocating, and that five or six persons had been pushed into the dock in the struggle, but were rescued without injury. Many had been in waiting on the ground for several hours."

"As soon as Capt. West had conducted Miss Lind to the gangway, the rush commenced. Middle, Ahmansen, with Messrs. Benedict and Beletti, followed, and all four took their seats in the carriage, Mr. Barnum mounting to the driver's place. The crowd inside the gates immediately surrounded the carriage, clinging to the wheels and crowding about the windows, cheering all the while with an enthusiasm we never saw surpassed. The multitude outside began to press against the gates, which were unbolted in all haste to prevent being forced in. Scarcely had one gate been thrown back, however, before the torrent burst in, with an energy frightful to witness. The other half of the gate instantly gave way, the planks snapping like reeds before the pressure. The foremost ranks were forced down upon the floor, and those behind, urged on from without, were piled upon them till a serious loss of life seemed almost inevitable. The spectacle was most alarming; some forty or fifty persons lay crushed by the inexorable crowd, stretching out their hands and crying for help. In the midst of this tragic affair we could scarcely restrain a laugh at the sight of a man lying squeezed under the mass and hardly able to breathe, holding out his hat at arm's length, and imploring somebody to take it and prevent it from being smashed. Finally, some of the police-officers, and some of the gentlemen who happened to be near, succeeded with great difficulty in driving back the crowd and rescuing the sufferers. Many were severely bruised, some came off with bloody noses, and two boys, about twelve years of age, appeared to be seriously injured. Had not the rush been checked in time, many lives would have been lost."

We learn from the *New York Herald* that on Sunday afternoon the population of New York became so excited, that "after church hours we were obliged to issue an extra, which sold beyond precedent." Her arrival at the Irving-house, where apartments had been prepared for her, is thus chronicled by the *Tribune*:—"Her arrival created nearly as much excitement in the Irving-house as in the streets. There are at present 530 guests in the house, and each several one is anxious to get a glimpse of her. All the passages leading to her apartments were crowded. The great flag of Sweden and Norway was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Irving-house immediately upon her arrival. Throughout the evening crowds continue to collect about the hotel; and so incessant were their calls, that she was obliged to appear twice again at the windows. Finally, being quite exhausted by the excitement of the day, she retired, and her faithful Swedish servants kept watch to prevent disturbance."

A serenade was given to the fair vocalist immediately after midnight by the Musical Fund Society of New York. The musicians performed a number of airs, among which "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were predominant. Jenny requested a repetition of the latter.

On Monday, 800 American ladies paid their respects to the Swedish Nightingale. Mr. Barnum was in attendance to convey her to the principal sights. After all this, we are not surprised to learn that she proposed to spend a few days at Fish-hill, on the Hudson, with G. G. Howland, Esq. The time for commencing her concerts had not been fixed. The tickets are to be sold by auction.

During the voyage, Jenny and Messrs. Benedict and Beletti gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors and firemen, and the receipts are said to have amounted to £84.

## MUSIC.

## GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our notice of the meeting was brought down to Thursday morning's performance inclusive in our last publication. At the third and last concert of that evening there were no less than ten encores:—Madame Sontag, in Rodé's variations; Madame Castellan, in the "Sonnambula" rondo finale, and in Rossini's romanza "Arpa gentil," with Mr. Trust's harp obligato; Mr. Locke, in the "Minstrel Boy," Mendelssohn's "Wedding March;" Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, in Scotch ballads; Herr Formes, in Rossini's "Largo;" and Morley's madrigal "My bonny lass," in which the Worcestershire chorist singers won deserved glory. By special desire of the stewards, Madame Sontag gave "Home, sweet home," in addition to the music assigned to her in the programme. Phillips's fine singing of Handel's "Revenge! Timotheus cries," must not pass unrecorded.

On Friday morning, the cathedral was filled in every part of the nave and aisles, for Handel's "Messiah." The oratorio was finely executed on the whole, although exception might be taken to the dragging of the time in many pieces. Madame Sontag gave the airs, "Rejoice greatly," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" Madame Castellan sang "There were Shepherds," "Come unto Him," and the air, "But thou didst not leave;" Miss M. Williams had the air, "Behold a Virgin;" Miss Dolby that of "He was despised;" Miss Lucombe, "How beautiful are the feet," and "If God be for us;" Mr. Sims Reeves was allotted the whole of the tenor portion; and Messrs. Lawler and Phillips divided the bass parts. The collection amounted to £344 3s. The Festival ended on Friday night with the fancy ball at the Shire Hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. There were about 250 present, but there were only two or three fancy costumes, and a few officers in uniform. The band for the two balls was selected from the festival orchestra. Amongst the players were Zerbini, Watson, Bourlay, Smithers, T. Harper, jun., Irwin, Healey, Rae, C. Harper, Egerton, and Griffith. On the Friday night, Mr. T. Adams was engaged to play the flageolet.

Our musical readers will have seen that Tallis's name was incorrectly printed in our last week's Number.

The total receipts of the morning collections amounted to £564 6s. 6d.; at the last meeting the sum gathered was £636 2s. 11d.; so that the charity has materially benefited. In Hereford, in 1849, it was £233; and in Worcester, in 1848, £269. The pecuniary results, as regards the sale of tickets, are confidently anticipated to secure the patriotic stewards from any loss. In an artistic point of view, the meeting left much to be desired. Admitting the improvement evinced in the selection of an effective band, and the care and attention bestowed on the choral singing, there was yet ample room for amelioration, if such materials had been at the command of an experienced conductor. When the orchestra was solely composed of the London players, as at the evening concerts, the advantages of their discipline and of their knowledge of the Mozart symphony and overtures were strikingly developed. Whenever there was occasion to accompany the voice with tact and delicacy, the total inadequacy of the local organists to accomplish their task was unmistakable. And it is no imputation on the zeal and general ability of these three professors, thus to state the plain truth: it is perfectly unreasonable to expect, that taking the *baton* in hand at such rare intervals, and with their unacquaintance with the repertory of modern vocalists, they can be competent for their duties. The whole system of modern execution of works has undergone a change: the old style of a divided authority between leaders and conductors has exploded. There must be one directing mind and poetic intuition, to interpret the scores of the great masters; and at these Festivals the amateurs must march with art progress, or become first artistically extinct, and then, as a logical result, financially so. With the exception of Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," of Handel's "Jubilate," and of Dr. Wesley's sacred song, no novelties were to be quoted in the programme. The commission to an English composer to write an anthem or a cantata, would be a politic act, if a new oratorio be regarded as too daring an innovation.

Our thanks are due to the stewards and to the polite and indefatigable secretary, Mr. J. H. Brown, for their attention during the meeting; and we were thus enabled to present in our last week's Number the Illustrations of the interior of the Cathedral. We stated that the presence of an officer of the detective force had prevented robberies, but a local paper records a daring attempt to steal a bank-note from the Cathedral on Tuesday. A female, fashionably attired, coming out in the crowd at the end of the service, was observed, whilst she dropped a shilling into one of the plates, to pick up with dexterity a £5 note, and drop it in her parasol, which she held conveniently open. She was charged with the theft, and the note taken out of the parasol, but was then unaccountably allowed to depart.

**NORTH WALES MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—Under the especial patronage of her Majesty, of Prince Albert, and of the Prince of Wales, the Rhuddlan Royal Eisteddfod will take place next Tuesday (the 24th) and three following days. Lord Mostyn is the President, Earl of Powis and Viscount Fielding Vice-Presidents; and amongst the vice-patrons are the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Grosvenor; the Bishops of St. Asaph and St. David's; Lords Delamere, Dinorben, Sudely, Combermere, Wood, Lyttelton, Seaham; Chevalier Bunsen; Hon. R. Clive, M.P.; Hon. E. M. Mostyn, M.P.; Hon. Colonel Rice Trevor, M.P.; Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.; John Williams, Esq., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.; General Love Parry, W. B. Hughes, Esq., M.P., and upwards of fifty of the most distinguished gentry of the Principality. The attractive programme of the meeting will comprise a grand procession on the opening day to Rhuddlan Castle, with adjudication of the prizes. On the second day, there will be poetic addresses, and a discourse from the venerable Archdeacon of Cardigan, besides contests for gold and silver harps. On Thursday, there will be Penillion singing. Miscellaneous concerts will take place, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. On Friday degrees will be conferred, and Handel's "Messiah" will be performed. The President's dinner will take place on the first day; and a grand ball at the Castle, on Friday night, will terminate the festival. Miss Lucombe, Miss Harriet Chipp, Messrs. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Machin will be the principal vocalists, and an effective band and chorus have been engaged. Mr. R. A. Atkins, of St. Asaph, is the conductor. The prizes to be awarded will be seventeen for poetry, thirteen for essays, twelve for music, three on education, and fourteen for arts and manufactures. Cheap trains from London and elsewhere have been organized for this festival. Illustrations of the meeting will appear in our next Number.

**LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—From the printed report of the past year's proceedings, it appears that fourteen subscribers more had joined since the preceding year, and that the unliquidated debts of 1848-9 (upwards of £300) had been settled. The outstanding liabilities were about £500. The total income of the year was £1357, including £97 received for orchestra. Six subscription performances and one repetition had been given; the receipts for the sale of tickets being £398, an average of nearly £57 per night. The society had also undertaken a performance of portions of Haydn's "Creation" and the "Seasons," for the benefit of Mr. Surman, the conductor; but the committee regret that their expectations of this making some recompense to him were not realized, as the receipts did not equal the expenditure. In accordance with the wishes of some of the subscribers, it is intended to devote portions of the evening's rehearsals to the practice of chanting and psalmody.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—Henselt, the pianist and composer, has paid a flying visit to London, but was only heard once by a few amateurs at Erard's Rooms, creating not the less an immense sensation by his wonderful execution. —Madame Macfarren has been engaged by Mr. Beale as the contralto to accompany Miss Catherine Hayes in her tour to Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, with Signor Bordas as tenor, and Herr Formes. —Herr Wagner's new opera "Lohengrin"—the legend of "The Knight of the Swan"—has been successfully produced at Weimar, under the direction of Liszt, who was presented by the band with a silver *baton*. —Sig. Ronconi retains the leasehold of the Italian Opera in Paris, with M. Beer as manager; it re-opens in November. —Since the re-opening of the Grand Opera in Paris, six representations of Donizetti's "Favorita" had been given up to Monday last, with Albani as *Leonora*; Roger, Barroilhet, and Levasseur. Madame Laborde had returned in *Lucia*, and Cerito in the "Violon du Diable." The Nepalese Ambassador took off his diamond bracelets, and placed them on the arms of Cerito, and she danced with them at his desire, despite of their weight. Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" will be ready by October 1st. —Madame Ugalde, to the delight of the *habitués* of the Opéra Comique, had returned to her duties as *Queen Elizabeth* in Thomas's "Midsummer's Night's Dream;" she was in full possession of her marvellous agility in execution, and electrified the auditory. It is stated that the celebrated Mercadante is composing the music to Scribe's drama, the "Val d'Andorre." —The two Italian Opera directors at the Santa Cruz and Lyceum in Barcelona have agreed to combine the two speculations under one management, playing alternately at each theatre: the season opened with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," sustained by Madame de Giuli Borsi, Middle, Caetana Brambilla (contralto), Font (a Spanish tenor), and Signor Valli (a baritone); Middle, de Roissy, Madame Sanchioli, and Madame Valesi, MM. Roppa and Baccardé (tenors); James, Rodis, Arnoldi, and Rovere (basses) are also engaged. —The Italian Opera in Berlin was reopened on the 4th of September with Bellini's "Puritani," in which Mdlle. Valsardi was *Elvira*; Madame Fiorentini was engaged, and Labocetta, Pardini, Guiccardi, &c. —Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been produced with signal success at Brussels, with Mdlle. Petipa as *Bertha*, Madame Widemann *Fides*, M. Octave Jean de Leyden, M. Bouché *Zacharie*, M. Vialotto *Oberthal*. —M. Julien gave a concert at the Town Hall, Doncaster, on the St. Leger day, with Miss Dolby as vocalist.

Carlotta Grisi, the eminent danseuse, has just arrived in the metropolis by the steamer *Seine*, from Boulogne, en route to Russia. She leaves London by the first steamer for St. Petersburg, to fulfil her professional engagement in that capital.

Charlotte Cushman played in Liverpool on the 16th ult., and appeared at Niblo's Garden, New York, on the 30th—just a fortnight after her performance 3000 miles away! This is the first instance in which this has been done, but it will not be the last. It illustrates most strikingly the proximity into which the Old and the New Worlds have been brought by the wonderful power of steam.

**COALS TO NEWCASTLE.**—The Ethiopian Serenaders have appeared on the stage of Bombay, to the entire gratification of their audience. After completing an engagement of some nights, they were going en route to the Presidencies.

**A PEER-LESS PUN.**—During a conversation at a private party here lately, with regard to the policy of Sir Charles Napier in India, it having been insinuated that the gallant general went out with determination to earn a coronet, it was observed, in reply, that he would at all events be disappointed in that object, as he would necessarily still return *Nae-peer*.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The chief authorities of the Post Office department contemplate accelerating the whole of the day mails that leave London, by despatching them earlier from the General Post-office. In order to effect this, it is in contemplation also to cause the whole of the night mails to arrive somewhat earlier in London than they do at present.

Forty-six churches have been erected, and fifty clergymen added to the Roman Catholic mission in Scotland, during the last ten years.

The church of the new district of Donnington Wood, Staffordshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on Thursday week. The edifice was erected at the sole charge of the Duke of Sutherland, who has also given £1000 towards the endowment.

The valuable living of Kibworth Beauchamp, in Leicestershire, in the gift of Merton College, Oxford, and vacated by Mr. Bathurst's secession to Rome, has been presented by the college to the Rev. John Richard Turner Eaton, M.A., Principal of the Post-Masters, Tutor and Dean of that College.

The body of a young lady found in the Serpentine on Sunday morning has been identified. She was the daughter of a respectable merchant in Bristol, named Pigeon, and was on a visit to a cousin in Brompton-road. An *affaire de cœur* is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

The whole number of emigrants arriving in New York from foreign ports during the month of August last was 18,562. During the same month in 1849 the number was 23,570.

The lady of General Avezzana died at New York just one week after receiving the injuries of a fall which was described in our last paper.

The Sheriffs elect of London, Mr. Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson, have issued cards for a grand entertainment on Monday next.

A news-agent of Liverpool has issued handbills, inviting parties to contribute to a penny subscription, the object of which is to raise a fund for erecting a statue in honour of Barclay and Perkins's draymen!

An iron lighthouse has just been finished at Birmingham for Middleton Point, Saugor Island, India.

The Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (United States) Telegraph Company has now taken a new organisation. It is one of the most extensive lines in the world, and has now a thousand miles in working order. Such is the extension of the telegraph system in the thinly peopled countries of the Far West, while it can hardly be said that the telegraph is in general work in this country. The announcement of the length held by one company in the United States ought to be an encouragement to operations here.

So great is the deficiency in the orchard produce, that one farmer within two miles of Barnstable, who last year made 150 hogsheads of cyder, will not this year make more than 10. The deficiency, if not so great, is general throughout the north of Devon.

In consequence of the works for the drainage of the Haerlem Lake, the channel of the Lower Rhine has been very much narrowed, and the Governor of North Holland complains that much damage has been done by the waters rising on the banks.

An importation has taken place from the Continent of a parcel of bilberries. The importers expected their delivery free of duty, in the same manner as cranberries; but it was found they were liable to the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. as a raw fruit, and it was charged accordingly.

The departure of the Rev. T. Jackson, Bishop designate of Canterbury, New Zealand, his family, and attendants, is finally fixed for the 25th inst., in the ship *Castle Eden*.

There are eighty-two sailing vessels on the stocks on the river Wear, besides four flat-bottomed keels for river use.

The Public Health Act is about to be applied to the port of Hull.

The Birmingham Association for the show of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, have resolved that a permanent building shall be erected on the Cambridge end of the site of Bingley House, at an expense not exceeding £5000.

A gentleman has rented the kelp shores at North Uist for £300 per annum. It is supposed that 800 tons of kelp may be made yearly, which will afford employment for a portion of the population.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edwin Landseer.

Hewitt Bridgeman, Esq., formerly M.P. for Ennis, emigrated to New York this season, with his lady and a young family.

Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., M.P., is about to open a model farm of 100 acres on his property in Castle Island.

On Thursday week, a lady, passenger by the *Little Western* steam-packet, from London to Ramsgate, had her pocket picked of her purse, containing about forty pounds. An inquiry was instituted as soon as the loss was discovered, but without effect.

A new church is about to be erected at Edgbaston by Lord Calthorpe, to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population of that locality.

The first stone of the Worcester Diocesan Training College will be laid on a site given by C. Adderley, Esq., M.P., at Sattle, near Birmingham, by the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the chairman of the committee, on the 26th inst.

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham freehold union, William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the conference should take place early in November.

The Duke of Richmond resumed his annual sale of ewes and rams, from the Goodwood flock, last Tuesday, at Chichester. The *Surrey Standard* says the prices obtained for the ewes were very good, and that the rams sold well.

Mr. R. Welch, of Totnes, who is totally blind, cultivates and rears, with his own hands, the varieties of flowers in their seasons, distinguishes the most beautiful from the inferior, and points out their different qualities to astonished beholders. His pinks, tulips, &c., are the admiration of connoisseurs.

A funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late King of the French was celebrated on the 7th instant, in the cathedral of Seville. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier were present, and the cathedral was crowded on the occasion. Their Royal Highnesses caused large sums to be given to the poor in charity.

A medal has been struck in Ireland, commemorative of the Roman Catholic Synod at Thurles, the obverse presenting a likeness of Pius IX.

Bandon and all the vicinity of Bernard Castle, in the county of Cork, have been for the last week the scenes of festivity and rejoicing to hail the happy event of the birth of an heir to Lord Bernard, which took place on Thursday week.

The head mastership of the Ipswich Grammar School has been conferred on the Rev. Stephen Rixard, one of the masters of Westminster School, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge.

Two men, recently from England, named Edward Coates and Charles Queen, residing in New York, became lately involved in a family quarrel. Queen shot Coates, who afterwards died of his wounds, and the coroner's jury discharged Queen on the ground that he acted in self-defence.

We learn from the Rio Grande (Texas), that Palacio, a notorious robber chief, together with his son and another Mexican, have been captured and lodged in the prison at St. Antonio Wells.

A great meeting has just been held at Tammanney Hall, in New York, in favour of granting tracts of public lands in the West to actual settlers, free of charge. The movement is said to be very likely to become popular with the democratic party.

The Paris robbers of the Hotel Caumont, the property of Count de Caumont, are now in custody in New York, having been captured on their arrival at Sandy Hook. Their names are Denham or Cole, Veremestre, and a female named Bernard. There is no treaty under which they may be restored to France.

A letter dated Magno Piccolo, in Dalmatia, 24th August, says that on the 19th, at a quarter past 8 in the evening, a violent shock of earthquake, preceded by a heavy and long detonation, spread consternation on all sides. Walls were thrown down, buildings already injured by former shocks received fresh damage, and one house which the inhabitants had fortunately quitted was entirely thrown down. Other shocks followed.

According to a trade circular, there is a spurious tea manufactory in Jersey, where the bad and damaged tea from the bond warehouses, the tea leaves purchased at the hotels of the metropolis, and the indigenous leaves of the island are converted into what is sold for tea. It is pronounced that a tree with a green leaf upon it will soon be as rare a sight in Jersey as a May dower in England at Christmas.

We understand that Mr. Eliot Warburton is at present engaged in collecting materials for a "History of the Poor," from the earliest period to the present time, and that his work may be expected to appear in the following spring.

Advices from Porto Rico state that an order has been issued by the government of the island for abolishing the duties on provisions (except flour) after the 1st of October. Some other articles of prime necessity to the productions of the island were to be admitted free of duty.

A destructive epidemic has made its appearance in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States, causing one hundred and nine deaths in two days. It bears some resemblance to the cholera, but is supposed to be a species of malignant dysentery. It is confined, in a great measure, to the German population of the city.

Freights by the United States mail steamers from Liverpool to New York will be largely reduced after the 1st of April next. On that date the line will comprise four steam-ships—namely, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Dalric*, and *Arcle*. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Company have also issued a notice to the same effect as to reduction of freights.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday (last week) the Mersey presented a sight which cannot be equalled in the world. On each of those two days nearly five hundred ships of all sizes crowded the river, bound for various ports in every part of the world.

The Castle Hotel, Richmond, was burglariously entered on Sunday night, and a large quantity of valuable property carried off.

On Monday, about the middle of the day, swarms of winged ants, as well as many without wings, appeared in Liskeard and its neighbourhood. They were seen for miles around the town on the turnpike-roads and the foot-paths through the fields, but they all disappeared before the next day.





TEMPORARY BARRACK AT BALLATER FOR THE QUEEN'S GUARD OF HONOUR.

## TEMPORARY BARRACK AT BALLATER.

About eight miles distant from her Majesty's Castle of Balmoral is the delightful village of Ballater, where a temporary Barrack has been provided for the accommodation of the guard of honour in attendance upon the Queen, consisting of a detachment of the 93rd or Sutherland Highlanders, which is quartered in the village.

The house and enclosure used as a Barrack is situated in the centre of the village: it forms one of the sides of a spacious grass square, in the middle of which stands the church.

Ballater is most beautifully situated on the left bank of the river Dee, and lies embosomed in the hills; the blue summit of Loch-na-gar closing in the distant view. The appearance of the place, approached from the high-road from Aberdeen, gives one much the idea of a Swiss village. The surrounding neighbourhood forms a favourite drive of her Majesty and the Royal children.

Birch Hall, now the property of Prince Albert, is distant from Ballater about two miles and a half.

INSTALLATION OF THE CORONATION STONE  
AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

On Thursday, the inauguration of the Coronation Stone, on which certain of the Saxon Monarchs are traditionally said to have sat during the ceremony, at Kingston, took place in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, attended by the burgesses and a numerous assembly of visitors. The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the county of Surrey, assisted by the Brethren of the province, and other Masons, took a prominent part in the ceremony.

This Stone, until very lately, stood on the north side of the Old Church. According to Speed, the historian, nine of our Saxon Monarchs were crowned in Kingston, the Stone being used as the Royal seat during the ceremony. It has been removed, during the present mayoralty, to the centre of an open space, near the Savings-bank, and directly opposite the High-street, at the turning into the Portsmouth-road; here it is placed on an heptagonal pedestal of granite, which stands on a circular base of the same material. It being uncertain whether two of the kings mentioned by "Speed" were crowned at Kingston, the Corporation have selected the following seven, whose names, with the dates of their respective coronations, are inscribed on the faces of the pedestal, viz. Athelstane, A.D. 924; Edward, A.D. 940; Edred, A.D. 946; Edgar, A.D. 959; Edward II., A.D. 975; Ethelred II., A.D. 979; and Edmund II., A.D. 1016. The monument is encompassed with iron railings, having a pillar finished with pinnacles at each of the seven angles.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Mayor, Freemasons, and visitors pro-

ceeded to the grounds of Charles Rowles, Esq., where an elegant *déjeuner* awaited them. At half-past four o'clock, the children belonging to the schools assembled at the monument, and sang the National Anthem with a very pleasing effect; after which, they were presented with books, and medals struck by Mr. Taylor to commemorate the event. A series of aquatic sports at Town's End followed, and the festivities concluded in the evening with a grand display of fireworks, by Southby, on the river Thames, between the bridge and Town's End Wharf.

**NOBLE CONDUCT.**—Two evenings ago (says *Galignani*), M. Borsari, a singer of some note at the Milan Theatre, was walking in the Champs Elysées (Paris), with two elegantly-attired ladies, when he saw a poor old man, ill-dressed, but quite clean, playing a violin to excite the charity of the passers-by. After looking earnestly at him, Borsari went to him and cried, "It is I! Do you not know me?" The old man did not recognise him; whereupon he cried "I am Borsari, your pupil, and it is from your instruction that I have obtained success!" The old man now recognised him, and expressed his gratification at the prosperity of his pupil. "But my poor master!" said Borsari, "what could have reduced you to such a position?" The old man told him the history of his life; how he got up a *troupe* of singers to visit the Grecian isles; how he had completely failed; been shipwrecked; stricken with paralysis, and at last reduced step by step to his present degree of misery. Borsari drew out his purse, but not finding enough money in it to offer to the old man, he told him to play a particular air, to which he sang. The old man complied, and the beautiful voice and fine execution of the singer caused a vast crowd to assemble. All the *café* concerts, indeed, were deserted, and carriages collected *en masse*. Borsari then took his hat and made a collection. The sum he obtained was very large; and, in giving it to his old master, he promised to see him again.

**DAGUERREOTYPING IN AMERICA.**—It is believed that the present number of persons directly engaged as daguerreotypists in the United States is 10,000; to which may be added at least 5000 who obtain their living from indirect connexion with the art, by the manufacture of plates, cases, chemicals, and apparatus—so that the aggregate supported in the Union by this means cannot be far short of 15,000 persons. According to the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Brady, of that city, is about to establish a new and important improvement, viz. the process of taking pictures on ivory by the aid of the daguerreotype art.

The *Waterford Mail* says:—"We understand that there are at present several English M.P.'s now travelling through Ireland, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the condition and resources of the country, with a view of pressing measures in the ensuing session calculated to improve the former and develop the latter. Two of those gentlemen, Mr. Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, and Mr. Wyld, M.P. for Bodmin, in company with Mr. Osborne, of Newtown Anner, paid a visit to the Bonmahon mines on Saturday last; on returning, spent a considerable time in viewing the extensive cotton works of the Messrs. Malcomson. We understand they made minute inquiries respecting the habits and condition of the people."

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## PRIORY OF MOUNT GRACE, EAST HARLSEY, YORK.

In the parish of East Harlsey, near the village of Osmotherley, in the county of York, is Mount Grace, the site of the beautiful and extensive ruins of a Carthusian Priory, founded A.D. 1396, by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, Earle Kent, and Lord Wake, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. The pious founder not only endowed it with his own manor of Bordeby, but also succeeded in obtaining from King Richard an additional grant of the lands and possessions of three alien priories. Subsequently, however, having conspired against Henry IV., Thomas de Holland was beheaded in the early part of that monarch's reign. As a natural consequence of this event, the building of the Priory was at a stand for some time, and even the right of the monks to their possessions became matter of question until A.D. 1440, when Henry was pleased to confirm in Parliament all previous grants made in his favour. After this act of Royal Justice the building was rapidly completed, and the establishment flourished until the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to James Strangwaies, Esq.



RUINS OF THE PRIORY OF MOUNT GRACE, EAST HARLSEY, YORK.

The secluded situation and romantic gloom of this monastery seem to have been particularly adapted to the austerities of the rigid order of the Carthusians, of which there were only nine houses in England. A Gothic archway forms the entrance into the chief quadrangle, the outer walls of which enclose about three acres of ground, and are still standing fantastically covered with ivy. The inner court is surrounded by double walls, where we may still detect, in spite of the masonry of a later age, the cells, fourteen in number, of the sterner devotees, or the delinquents of the order.

The church, which is now in ruins, was in the form of a cross; the tower, yet perfect, rising from the centre, and supported by four arches.

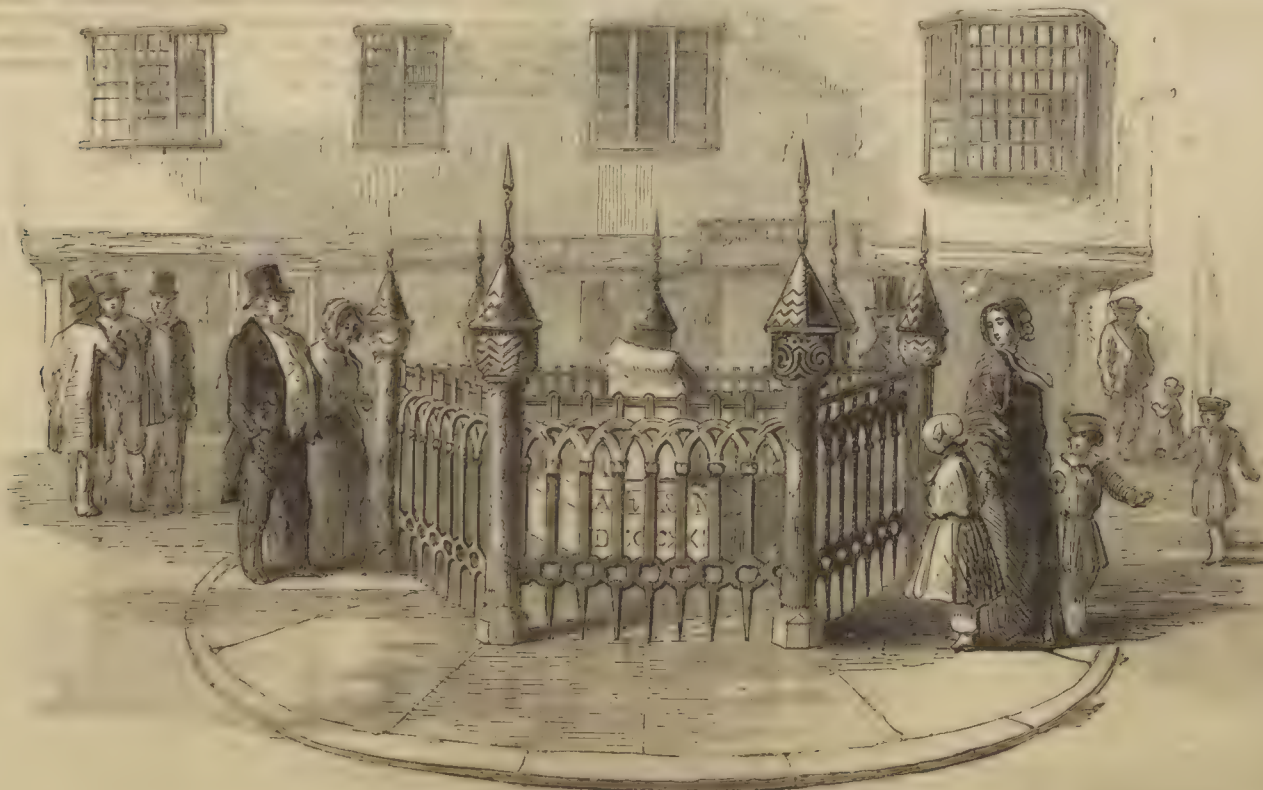
On the summit of the hill which shelters the Priory on the east, are the ruins of an ancient building called the Lady's Chapel, the ascent to which is steep and difficult.

The description of the Priory of Mount Grace, and the history of its fortunes, in Pierson's poem, are, for the most part, perfectly in accordance with the statements of Dugdale, Burton, and Tanner; but the poet commits the ludicrous blunder of mistaking for three separate persons the one and sole founder, with his three titles of rank; nor is he right in supposing that nuns ever inhabited this place.

The present owner of Mount Grace is William Mauleverer, Esq., of Armcliffe Hall, county of York.

**NEW CUSTOMS ORDER RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTATION OF RICE.**—The revenue authorities having had under consideration a recommendation from a member of the board, who has recently made an inspection of the port of Liverpool, that casks of rice may be assessed for duty upon an average, to be ascertained by weighing one cask in ten of each entry or mark; and as it appears that casks of rice are generally so nearly equal or regular in weight that a fair average may be arrived at, and that bags of rice, also, may be assessed for duty in a similar manner, the suggestion has been approved, and directions given for the proper officers at Liverpool, into which port the importations of rice are principally made, to govern themselves in future accordingly, it being understood that a sufficient number of packages are to be opened and examined, in order to guard against the commission of fraud.

**CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.**—On Saturday week, as the cook in a family residing in the parish of St. Leonard, Exeter, was preparing a duck for the spit, her eyes were considerably dilated on seeing a large shining mass of a golden hue embedded in the contents of the duck's gizzard, and no doubt visions of "treasure trove" passed through her mind. With a great deal of anxiety, the unexpected but welcome something was released from its coating, and some ceremony submitted to "analysis" by the heads of the family. After mature deliberation, it proved to be nothing more or less than a brass tip belonging to a cow's horn. The tip weighs about an ounce and a half; and, from its appearance, has never been used for the purpose intended.



"THE CORONATION-STONE," AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.





NEW CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD, AT ROMFORD.—CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD, ROMFORD, ESSEX.

The foundation-stone of this beautiful Church was laid on the 26th of July, 1849, by Mr. Bramston, M.P. for the county; and the sacred edifice was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a great number of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, with great solemnity, on Thursday last, the 19th instant.

The Church, which is of Middle Pointed Gothic, of the fourteenth century, consists on plan of nave and aisles, 81 feet long, by 54 feet wide, and 55 feet high; chancel, 30 feet long, and 45 feet high; with north and south chapels on each side, for the children and organ. The tower is placed on the south side, facing the road and entrances: it is 21 feet square at bottom; it contains a peal of eight bells; and is surmounted by a spire. The tower and spire are together 150 feet in height. The walls of the Church are built of rubble, faced with Kentish rag-stone, and with Bath stone for the tracing and dressings of the windows, doors, &c. The roofs are of open framing, and, with the other deal fittings, are stained of an oak colour and varnished. The chancel is divided from the north and south chapels by rich oak screens and stalls on each side, and has a richly carved Caen stone reredos, filled in with illuminated texts, monograms, &c.; and the floor is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. A corona lucis, of twelve lights, suspended from the roof, will light the chancel. The whole of the capitals of the columns to the nave, the corbels to the chancel arch, and also those supporting the nave roofs, are beautifully carved, with foliage, figures, &c., and various Christian emblems of appropriate character.

The pulpit (shown in our Engraving of part of the chancel) and font are of Caen stone: the first of rich design and elaborate execution, with statues of the Evangelists at the corners, standing on corbels having their respective symbols carved on them. The font, which stands on a raised step, is also richly carved and paneled, surmounted with an oak cover, enriched with ornamental wrought-iron work.

A hot air apparatus has been fixed for warming the Church. All the ornamental gas standards and branches for the gas-lighting are also fixed.

The new Church is enriched with various gifts, provided by the liberality of those connected with the parish. The fine east window, by Clutterbuck, of Stratford, and two others, were presented by three individuals in memory of departed friends. Three in the South Chapel, by Wailes, of Newcastle, likewise in memory of deceased relatives buried in the Church, were the gift of two ladies. The elaborately-carved reredos was a joint contribution of two ladies. The font is another offering of devotion. The velvet furniture of the communion-table, the encaustic tiles for the chancel, the oak screens, the service books, &c., have been also contributed by parties desirous of rendering the Lord's house the receptacle of the best offering they could make.

All that is now wanting to render the Church complete is the removal of the hideous stalls in front of the chancel, and the lowering of some of the tombstones in the church-yard; and, with this improvement, the edifice may compete with almost any of the modern churches in the beauty of design and the elaborateness of execution, which confer the greatest credit upon the architect, Mr. John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi; and the contractor, Mr. Kelk, of South-street, Grosvenor-square.

The funds for building the Church are supplied by the sum of £2500 borrowed upon the rates; by the munificent gift of £1000 from the patron, New College, Oxford; by grants from the Church Building Societies; and by a long list of liberal contributions from private individuals. The cost will be about £8000.

The silver communion plate, presented by Mrs. Laurie, of Marshalls, is from an ancient design, richly engraved and part gilt, introduced by the Camden Society, and manufactured by Messrs. Turner of New Bond-street.

We add a few interesting particulars of the site of the new Church, formerly occupied by the old chapel. St. Edward, Romford, was built in 1407, by permission of Henry IV., who gave the land, situated then at the east end of the town, but now in the centre of the market-place, and some oaks growing on the soil, towards the building. In digging the foundations of the new tower, the roots and some branches of oak trees were discovered at the depth of sixteen feet beneath the surface, confirming, in a remarkable manner, the document which conveyed the grant to the parishioners.

lege at Oxford with the patronage and tithes. In this body the patronage is now vested, and Romford has been erected by them into a distinct benefice, the present Incumbent being the venerable A. Grant, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

The old Chapel of St. Edward was in a very dilapidated state, the dry rot prevailing throughout the whole building. Some unsightly stalls or shambles were erected some forty years back, on the churchyard wall, fronting the market-place. These still exist, hiding the present beautiful structure; but it is hoped that the Lord of the Manor, David McIntosh, Esq., will not permit such disgraceful erections to disfigure this ornament of the town. Some monuments of interest existed in the ancient chapel, the principal one being that to Sir Anthony Cook, the Preceptor to King Edward VI., his sons, and three learned daughters, two of whom were married to Lord Burghley and Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great Lord Bacon.

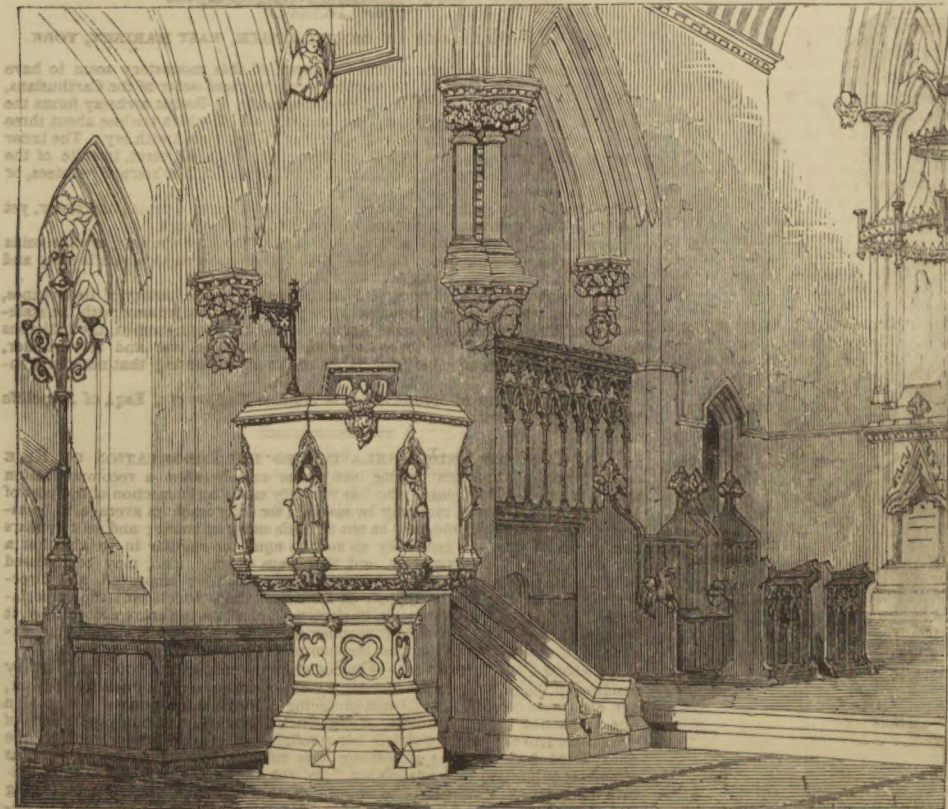
IPSWICH NEW CORN EXCHANGE.

The opening of this building was celebrated on Tuesday week, by a public dinner, to which about one hundred of the gentry, tradesmen, and agriculturists of Ipswich and its neighbourhood sat down; the worshipful the Mayor, T. B. Ross, Esq., in the chair. The dinner, an excellent one, was supplied by Mr. Harrison, of the Crown and Anchor; and Mr. C. Christopherson furnished a very fine dessert.

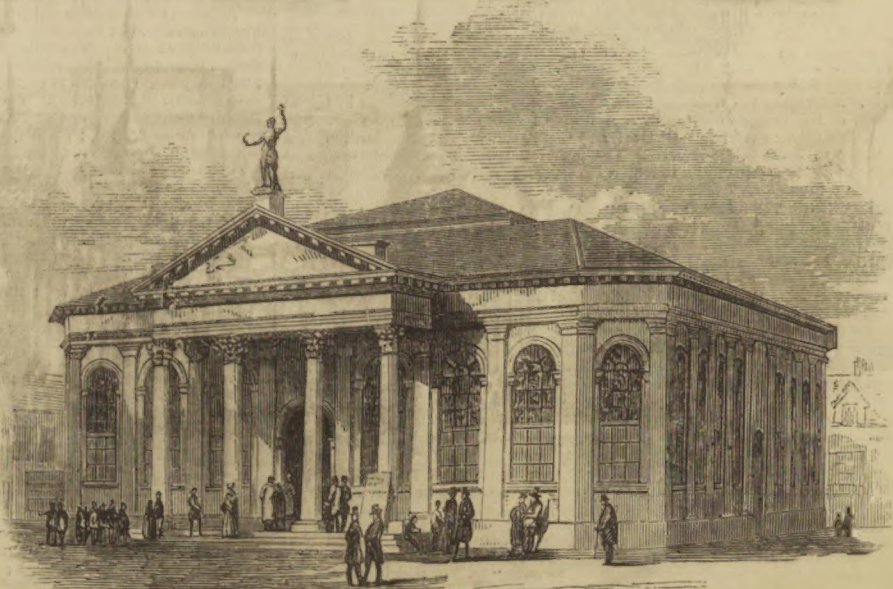
Among a variety of toasts, the healths of the architect and builder were not forgotten.

The New Exchange is a neat edifice, with a handsome portico, surmounted by an appropriate emblematic figure. The whole has been erected from the designs of Mr. H. Woolnough, architect, of Ipswich; the builder being Mr. Ribbans. The building is about 77 feet by 66 feet inside, and has a central light 23 feet by 37 feet. The whole of the entire area is for the use of the merchants.

The New Corn Exchange was opened for the first time for business on Tuesday last. The hall-keeper is a meritorious sergeant from one of her Majesty's foot regiments, whose staff of office is of oak, surmounted by a sheaf of wheat, cleverly carved by Mr. Wringham, and gilt. The Exchange, we understand, will be opened from twelve to three o'clock.



CHANCEL OF THE NEW CHURCH AT ROMFORD.



NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT IPSWICH.



IRELAND.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SYNOD ON THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

On Saturday last, there was laid before the public, in the shape of a moderate-sized pamphlet, the "Synodical Address of the Fathers of the National Council of Thurles to their beloved flock, the Catholics of Ireland." This official document of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is chiefly remarkable for the unqualified condemnation which it pronounces on the system of instruction adopted at the Queen's Colleges, and an announcement that the Synod have determined upon the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. It is set forth at the close, that "this Pastoral Address was read in full Synod, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published." In the opening it is declared, "Our enactments we shall immediately submit, with the profoundest reverence and submission, to the judgment of the Apostolic See; and we will not publish them until we shall have obtained the necessary approbation." The address then refers to the state of religion and education, observing that—

The alarming spectacle which the Christian world exhibits at the present day, the novel, but formidable evils and perils by which the Church is encompassed, must be evident to the most superficial observer. It is no longer a single heresy, or an eccentric fanaticism, the denial of some revealed truth, or the excesses of some extravagant error, but a comprehensive, all-pervading, well-digested system of unbelief, suited to every capacity and reaching every intellect, that corrupts and desolates the moral world. Is not such the calamitous spectacle which the continent of Europe offers to us at this moment?

The following are the passages of the Synodical Address, condemning the Queen's Colleges as "an evil of a formidable kind," against which the Prelates warn the laity with all the energy of their zeal, and all the weight of their authority. The University of Dublin and Trinity College are referred to in the second of these paragraphs:—

It is by the sternest sense of duty—by a painful but irresistible feeling of necessity—that we are compelled, dearly beloved, to announce to you, that a system of education fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers, has, within the last twelve months, been brought to your own doors. It is presented to you, we deplore to say, in these collegiate institutions which have been established in this country, and associated with the name of our august, most gracious, and beloved Sovereign. Far be it from us to impugn for a moment the motives of its originators. The system may have been devised in a spirit of generous and impartial policy; but the statements which framed it were not acquainted with the inflexible nature of our doctrines, and with the jealousy with which we are obliged to avoid everything opposed to the purity and integrity of our faith. Hence, those institutions, which would have called for our profound and lasting gratitude, had they been framed in accordance with our religious tenets and principles, must now be considered as an evil of a formidable kind, against which it is our imperative duty to warn you with all the energy of our zeal and all the weight of our authority. In pointing out the dangers of such a system we only repeat the instructions that have been given to us by the Great and Good Jesus Christ.

The solemn warning which we address to you, against the dangers of those collegiate institutions, extends, of course, to every similar establishment known to be replete with danger to the faith and morals of your children—to every school in which the doctrines and practices of your Church are impugned, and the legitimate authority of your pastors set at naught. Alas! our country abounds with too many public institutions of this kind, which have been the occasion of ruin to thousands of souls that were redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ; but still they bear the perils with which they are replete, inscribed upon their front, and they are known by all to be most dangerous and anti-Catholic. It is not necessary, nor was it ever necessary, to raise our voice against establishments so avowedly hostile. It is when the wolf assumes the clothing of the sheep that the pastor has most reason to tremble for his flock, and to exert all his courage and energy for its defence.

In guarding you against the use of error, and warning you against those deceitful lights which lead to the lowest depths of mental darkness, and to the most fatal species of ignorance—you cannot fail to recognize that character of true enlightenment and zealous concern for the real interests of knowledge which have invariably distinguished the religion to which you belong.

In reference to the Roman Catholic University, the address observes:—

As a pledge of the sincerity of these sentiments, we have determined to make every effort in our power to establish a sound and comprehensive system of university education, that will combine all that is practically useful in the present system with all that is pure and zealous in religious doctrine. A committee has been appointed by this Synod to examine into the details of this most important project, and to carry it into execution. The difficulties to be contended with are great indeed; but, if we meet them in the spirit of faith—if we act with Christian union—they will soon disappear.

The address is thus signed at the close:—

† PAUL, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, President of the Synod.

† JOHN, Bishop of Clonfert, Promoter of the Synod.

The signatures of the three secretaries of the Synod follow. In an appendix, the two rescripts of the Pope respecting the Queen's College are inserted, with translations, and also a letter from the Propaganda, addressed to the Roman Catholic Primate, on the subject.

It would appear, from statements in some of the Dublin papers, that the condemnation of the Colleges was not unanimous on the part of the Bishops, and that the minority will take steps to advocate their views, by a protest laid before the Holy See: this latter announcement, however, does not seem to be very probable.

The official organ (the *Evening Post*) gives a prominent position to the following announcement:—

"THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—We are enabled to state that the Senate of the New National University, founded by her Majesty, and to be styled the 'Queen's University in Ireland,' has been appointed, and that the letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland are being prepared, under the authority of the Queen's Letter, which received her Majesty's signature previous to her departure for Scotland. The following distinguished and eminent personages have been thereby appointed:—*Chancellor*: His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, K.G. *Senators*: The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Reverend Richard Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Reverend Archbishop Daniel Murray, the Earl of Rosse, the Lord Montague, Chief Justice Blackburne, the Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron Pigot, Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; the Presidents of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; Richard Griffith, LL.D., Dominick J. Corrigan, Esq., M.D., Captain T. A. Larcom, R.E., and James Gibson, Esq., barrister-at-law."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT BELFAST.

At the civic banquet given to Lord Clarendon in Belfast, on his recent visit there (Thursday week), his Excellency, referring to the great progress of Belfast of late years, said:—

Gentlemen, it is now upwards of twenty years since I visited the north of Ireland, and you must permit me to offer you my heartfelt congratulations upon the improvements of every kind which, during that period, have taken place in your town. I have had the gratification to have observed myself, and to have learned from authentic and official sources, that this improvement is almost, if not altogether, without parallel in the history of commercial enterprise. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I understand that in 1829 the first spinning factory was established in Belfast—a magnificent one of Messrs. Mulholland, which I visited to-day. (Cheers and cheers.) Since that time I understand that more than twenty million pounds sterling have been invested in the machinery of your factories, and that between 300,000 and 400,000 spindles are now at work in Belfast. From the year 1839 to the year 1847 the increase in the number of persons employed in factory labour has been in Scotland 13, in England 30, and in Ireland—by which I must mean the north of Ireland ("Hear, hear, and cheers")—it has been no less than 62 per cent. (Loud applause.) I believe that the exports of linen from Ireland are upwards of four million pounds sterling, and that, directly or indirectly, 300,000 persons gain their livelihood from this unrivalled national manufacture. (Loud cheers.) And if it be true, as I have reason to believe, that the imports and exports of Ireland are nearly one million sterling greater during the last year than the year before, and that the shipping of this port has now become fifteen times greater than it was sixty years ago, and that within the last month of the present year it is 60,000 tons greater than during the corresponding months of the last year; and that to these facts another fact must be added, which is, that within the last thirty years the population of Belfast has considerably more than trebled—I think that all this presents an astonishing picture of the industry, energy, and perseverance of Belfast.

On the vexed question of the conduct of Irish landlords, he observed:—

With respect to the landlords of Ireland—who, I must take the opportunity of saying, have been most unjustly condemned as a class ("hear, hear," and cheers), without due allowance, or, I should rather say, without any allowance for the extreme and unavoidable difficulties of their position—I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with many of them, who, for kindness and moderation towards their tenants—for the real and interesting benevolence with which they successfully perform their duties, are second to none in the world (cheers), and are deserving of the highest praise. Among a class so numerous, it is impossible but that some had never must exist, but it is the example of good men that will prevail, and is already prevailing; and I believe the time is not far distant when we shall see the folly of absenteeism, and when each and every landlord will be personally interested in the improvement of his land, and the welfare of his tenants, and that, by the sacrifice of those enjoyments procured elsewhere, he will be more than rewarded by promoting the welfare and the social improvement of those whom Providence had placed under his care; and, by constant residence, and upright example—such as I have seen the effect of since I came to the north (cheers)—by encouraging enterprise—by bringing the people to the knowledge of their own interests and their own affairs—you will foster and aid the development of those middle classes, the want of which now constitutes Ireland's weakness; for all experience shows that it is in the middle classes reside the vigour and virtue of a nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Monaghan (Attorney-General) has been appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at the reduced salary of £4000 a year. Mr. Hatchell is the new Attorney-General, and there is little doubt that Mr. Serjeant O'Brien will be Solicitor-General. The promotion of Mr. Hatchell will, as a matter of course, compel him to resign his seat for Windsor, for which he will be again a candidate.

DEATH OF THE LORD BISHOP OF MEATH.—The *Dublin Mail* of Wednesday evening announces the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Stopford, Lord Bishop of Meath. This melancholy event took place suddenly on Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, at Ardara, his Lordship's residence, in the county Meath. The deceased Prelate was elevated from the archdeaconry of Armagh to the see of Meath during the Viceroyalty of Earl de Grey. Dr. Stopford had been long labouring under the effects of disease of the heart, but had recently, considering his time of life, been in the enjoyment of tolerable health. His Lordship was a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

TENANT RIGHT.—Active preparations are making for the great county demonstrations of the tenant league. The counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Meath, and Monaghan are to meet in succession, the arrangements for the Kilkenny meeting being as yet the most forward and important. This demonstration will take place on the 25th, and deputations from the North and from Dublin will attend.

NEW POPULATION ACT FOR IRELAND.—There is a separate Act of Parliament for taking the census in Ireland. The census in Great Britain, it will be recollected, is to be taken on the 31st of March, of all persons living in the house on the preceding night; and by the act relating to Ireland (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 44), it is directed that the account shall be taken by the constabulary force as the Lord Lieutenant shall order, with other competent persons, "on the 31st of March, and on one or more consecutive days." Some of the clauses are similar to the Population Act for England. Parties are liable to penalties for giving false answers or obstructing the officers in obtaining information. In taking the census in Ireland, it is expressly declared that in the instructions to be filled up, no reference shall be made to the religion of any person or persons.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—The Earl of Meath has given a reduction of 20 per cent. to his tenantry, to be applied to the improvement of their farms.

FIRE AT DUBLIN.—A very extensive fire took place on Tuesday evening at the distillery of Messrs. Busby, at Black Pitts, a short distance from Dublin, which did a great deal of damage before it was subdued, and two men were so seriously injured that they are lying in the hospital, one with little hope of recovery.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—Another beautiful steam vessel has been put on the Liverpool and Dublin line by the Cork Company. She is named the *Albatross*, and is a model of her class—screw steamers. The City of Dublin Company have reduced their fare from Kingstown to Liverpool to 10s. every day in the week, instead of only three days, as heretofore. The *Albatross*, the property of the Cork Company, is intended shortly to commence running between London and Dublin, in opposition to the British and Irish Company.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—Several of the resident gentry are earnestly co-operating in promoting the growth of flax, by offering facilities for its preparation for market. The *Ballinacree Star* states that Lord Clonbrock, an extensive proprietor in Galway, has offered to provide the required mills and machinery if two hundred acres of flax are sown in the Athlone union. To further the project, Mr. Kelly, of Castle Kelly, proposes to sow ten acres; and there are several other gentlemen who would largely sow flax, if the necessary machinery and a market were provided.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The great estates are rapidly accumulating in the Encumbered Court. Those of Viscount Gort, in the county of Galway, will be sold towards the close of the present year, the absolute order having been made by the Commissioners in March last. They comprise fee simple estates, with the town of Gort, and the castle and demesne of Loughcooter, upon the building and improvement of which, it is stated, upwards of £80,000 has been expended. Within a month from the present statement, the sales will recommence in the Commission Court; and, from the vast amount of landed property to be disposed of, much anxiety prevails as to the rates of purchase that may be attainable, unless English and Scotch capitalists should appear as bidders to a much greater extent than heretofore.

EMIGRATION.—While other people are discussing the questions of tenant right and mixed education, the small farmers, and more comfortable portion of the peasantry, continue their panic flight from the country. The seaport towns are thronged with emigrants, and ships freighted with the bone and sinew of Ireland are sailing every day from her shores. The *Cork Examiner* mentions the sailing of four emigrant ships for America within the last few days. The *Republic* carried away 370 passengers on Saturday morning, all of them "of the best class," and another ship is preparing to sail. The *Waterford Mail* says:—During the past six months we did not see our quays so crowded as on yesterday with persons preparing to leave their native land for the States of America. The greater portion were well dressed, comfortable-looking farmers and their families, many of whom were accompanied by their friends, and their parting was truly affecting and painful to witness. We did not ascertain the exact number of emigrants, but there appeared to be about four or five hundred on board the steamers.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is not to be concealed that since the sinking of the first wire circumstances have occurred calculated for a short time to retard the carrying out the project to completion, seeing that, in order to the complete establishment of an integral line of telegraphic service between London, Paris, and the Continent, the promoters have to obtain a grant from the French Government of the eighteen miles of line extending from the coast to Calais, from which point to Paris the wires are erected. To secure the concession of this section, in the way of which some difficulties present themselves, Messrs. Brett, Wollaston, and Edwards, directors of the undertaking, are now in Paris, awaiting the return of the President of the Republic, who granted the original decree, and to negotiate with the government authorities on the subject. Complaints are made by the fishermen, both on the English and French coasts, that the existence of this wire will interfere with their deep-sea fishing and subsistence, and that its track over the Varne and elsewhere is in the way of places most frequented by fish. It is intended, however, at the suggestion of Mr. J. W. Brett, the originator of this species of submarine communication, to pay these people an annual rental, and to establish for their families a philanthropic fund, to induce them to unite in the protection and conservation of a great national enterprise. The assistance of the Admiralty has also been secured for the issue of prohibitory orders against fishing on the route of the electric sea-line, and against ships, unless in unavoidable stress or storm, dropping or dragging anchor over its site. The authorities of Calais and Boulogne have intimated that they will send drummers round the town to advise fishermen not to fish in these spots; and the company will apply for powers to punish, as a misdemeanour, any attempts at injuring the wire. In order to meet all existing or conjectured difficulty, the character of the undertaking, so far as its magnitude and solidity are concerned, will now assume quite an altered complexion. The electric wire, thin as a lady's staylace in itself, will now, it is determined on, be encased either in a 5 or a 10-inch cable of the diameter of those that placed the Britannia tubes in position, and these will be submerged by the aid of enormous heavy weights, almost sufficient to resist the raking of anchors. The wire will be embedded in this gigantic coil or cable, to be composed of what is called whiplash plait with wire rope, all of it chemically prepared, so as to protect it from rot. It is the intention of the promoters, should their negotiations with the French Government succeed, to carry on the communication to Marseilles, the chief seaport of France.

The *Preston Chronicle* says there are about half a dozen mills in that town working beyond ten and a half hours daily, adults alone being employed after the completion of that time. The Preston Short Time Committee have memorialised the employers against the practice. The factory operatives of Preston have established a permanent committee to watch the operation of the new act.

An old man, named Edward Fox, has for more than half a century perambulated the neighbourhood of Bath, selling shrimps and similar things. The extraordinary longevity of this man's family deserves some notice. His father attained the age of 102 years, and his mother 101; both lived and died in St. George's near Bristol, where his eldest brother (aged 104) is still living. He has nine brothers and sisters living; two sisters attained the age of 103, and a brother 102. His own age is 84; and from his temperate habits and active life, he seems likely to attain the age of his deceased relatives.

A letter from the British Hotel, Hanover, dated September 18, says:—"We have been kept in a state of alarm for the last three days by the presence of General Haynau at our hotel. Though guarded by a file of soldiers, he is followed through the town by an infuriated mob, and stones have broken some of our windows. A gun was fired under our balcony last night; but the general had then taken his departure, to our extreme gratification."

On Saturday, two parliamentary papers, relating to the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, were printed. It appears that, to the 25th of June, 58 estates were sold. The highest price obtained for an estate was £47,000, and all the money was distributed among the creditors, as was the case in many of the other sales, and in some few the money was vested in the funds at interest. In fourteen instances estates were offered for sale, but withdrawn for want of purchasers.

A Scotch paper says that at the Lothian Road station of the Caledonian Railway, a few days since, a train was despatched with no less than 84 tons of herrings.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the Bank of England meeting of proprietors on Thursday, a dividend of 3½ per cent. was agreed to free of income-tax, the warrants to be ready by the 11th of October. A sum of about £27,000 is added to the "rest" over and above £3,000,000, and the Governor announced that the directors would divide the excess above the latter sum whenever they could pay an extra half per cent.

The English Funds opened buoyantly on Monday, registering an improvement on Saturday's prices, which was steadily maintained on Tuesday, until nearly the close of the market, quoting 96½ for Money. A reaction then took place of ½ per cent., the assigned cause being a disturbance in Hesse Cassel. On Wednesday the Market opened heavily, but recovered towards the afternoon; and prices, after having declined ½ per cent., again became 96½ for Money, and 96½ for Account. The Market was dull on Thursday, Consols for Account having been done at 96½; Exchequer Bills, 64s. The close of business left the price of Stocks remaining open heavy from absence of transactions, quotations being as follows:—Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99½; India Bonds, £1000, 84 p; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 66 p; £5000, June, 66 p; Small, June, 66 p.

The Foreign Market has been generally steady, fluctuations having been principally in Mexican and Spanish Stocks. Mexican has advanced from 29½-30 to 31; the last accounts from Mexico assuring the bond-holders that no reasonable doubt could exist as to the ratification, by Congress, of the proposed terms. Spanish has ranged between 19½ and 19¾; some large sales on Wednesday causing the reaction. No change in the other securities of importance has occurred, and prices are—Brazilian Bonds, 92; Ditto, Small, 92½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 74½; Ditto, Five per Cent., 100½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 30½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Ditto, Small, 97½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37½; Ditto, Account, 37½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 32½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 51½.

The Share Market has been the scene of great animation during the week, prices at the commencement marking in many cases an extraordinary rise. Great Western quoted 73; South-Western, 74½; Great Northern, 11½; Midland, North-Western, and South-Eastern sharing in the advance. Some reaction consequent upon realising has since taken place, leaving prices as follows:—Amber, Nott., Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Bristol and Exeter, 66; Caledonian, 8½; Do., New £10 Pref., 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 9; Dublin and Belfast June, 15½ x.d.; East Anglian, £25, L. and E. L. and D., 1½; Eastern Counties, 6; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ p; Ditto Ditto, No. 2, ½ p; East Lancashire, 10; Ditto, New Quarters, 2½; Great Northern, 11½; Ditto, ½ B, 6 per Cent., 8; Do., 5 per Cent. Pref., 11½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 32½ x.d.; Ditto, Eighties, 34; Great Western, 70½; Ditto, New £17, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48 x.d.; Do., Fifths, 3½; Do., New, 64 p; Do., 6 per Cent., 12½; Do. (W. Riding Union), 4 x.d.; Leeds and Bradford, 92½ x.d.; Leeds and Thirsk, 10½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 83½; Ditto, New Quarters, 18½; Do., £10 (M. and B.) C., 3; London and North-Western, 71; Ditto, New £50, 27½; Ditto, New Preference, 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and

Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 8½; Midland, 38½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11½; North British, 6½; North Staffordshire, 7; Preston and Wyre, 41½ x.d.; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Scottish Central, 12½; South-Eastern, 19½; Ditto Registered, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 20½; Watford and Kilkenny, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½ x.d.; Ditto Newcastle Extension, 11 x.d.; Ditto Great North-Eastern Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 19½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½ x.d.; Namur and Liege, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; West Flanders, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Full average supplies of English wheat, chiefly of the present year's growth, and in excellent condition, have been received up to our markets this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample. Selected parcels have commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter; and the value of the middling and inferior kinds has been very much supported. In foreign wheats a good business has been transacted, at full currencies. The middling kinds of barley have given way 1s per quarter; but the value of malt has ruled firm. Oats have sold freely, at late rates. Both beans and peas have produced more money. No change in flour, with a good consumptive inquiry.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 24s to 25s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 23s to 27s; maling ditto, 27s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 47s to 50s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Waverley, 45s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 17s; tick beans, new, 5s to 5½; ditto, old, 4s to 4½; grey peas, 28s to 31s; maple, 30s to 33s; white, 28s to 30s; bolsters, 30s to 33s per quarter. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for canary seed is improving, and prices are well supported. Tares are rather lower to purchase. In other articles very little is doing.

Lined.—English, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 43s; Mediterranean and mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 7s to 8s. Tares, 3s 6d to 6s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 48 0s to 49 0s; ditto, foreign, 48 10s to 47 5s per 1000. Rape-seed cakes, £5 0s to £5 15s per ton. Canary, 56s to 63s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 10d; barley, 23s 0d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 26s 10d; beans, 28s 7d; peas, 28s 9d.

Sea Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 5d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 23s 10d; beans, 28s 6d; peas, 28s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Public sales of 8252 packages have been held this week. A fair average quantity changed hands, at very full prices. In the private contract market a steady business is doing, and late rates are well supported. Common sound congou is selling at 11d to 11½d per lb.

Sugar.—All kinds of West Indian, as well as Bengal and Mauritius sugars, are in good request, and the turn in favour of the importers. In foreign sugars only a moderate business is doing. Refined goods are a slow sale, and somewhat lower. Brown lumps, 49s to 49½d per cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is a slow sale, at 47s per cwt. Plantation kinds have improved values 1s to 2s per cwt., with a good consumptive demand.

Rice.—Bengal is firm, at very full prices; but cleaned qualities are much neglected. Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter being very small, the demand for that article is firm, and prices have further advanced 2s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 70s to 78s; Waterford, 72s to 74s; Cork, 76s; Limerick, 70s to 72s per cwt. English butter, mostly off 8s 10s per dozen lbs. Finner weekly Dorset, 78s to 82s; Devon, 80s to 70s per cwt.; fresh supplied. Prime Waterford sizeable is quoted at 60s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are a slow sale, at late rates.

Tallow.—Our market is still somewhat active, at higher rates. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s 9d to 39s for new, and 37s 6d to 38s per cwt for old.

Oil.—The general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 42s to 43 15s; clover ditto, 43 0s to 44 8s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load.

Coals.—East Adair's, 12s 9d; Lawson, 14s 9d; Hutton, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 16s 6d; Lambton, 15s 9d; South Durham, 15s per ton.

Spirits.—West India rum is very slow in sale, at barely last week's prices. East India is nominally quoted at 1s 3d per gallon proof. The demand for brandy continues good, but no advance can be noticed in value.

Hops.—Large parcels of new hops have arrived and sold. Weald of Kents, at from 50s to 112s; and Sussex, 80s to 90s per cwt. Duty, £210,000.

Wool.—The public sales have been well attended since our last, and prices have ruled firm in every instance. In the private contract market very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies being large, dealers purchased cautiously, at from 35s to 75s per ton. No imports have taken place from the Continent this week.

Smithfield.—For each kind of fat stock the demand has ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 5 lb, to sink the offals.

Veal and Leadenhall.—A very inactive inquiry has been experienced for each kind of meat, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per 5 lbs by the carcass.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

DOWLING-STREET, SEPT. 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Bage, Esq., to be Colonial Engineer for her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to present to the Rev George Alexander to the church and parish of Renfrew, in the presbytery of Paisley and county of Renfrew, vacant by the deposition of Mr James Gray Wood, late minister thereof.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 13.

Royal Artillery: The Rev W M Wright to be Chaplain, vice Tason. Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut-Col W H Slade to be Colonel, vice Holloway.

COMMISSIONERS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry: The Earl of Gifford to be Captain, vice Sandiland J Kellie, M.D., to be Surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

G KETCHER, Asheldham, Essex, innkeeper. J HUSSEY, Poole, linen-draper. T BOOKER, senr, and T BOOKER, jun, Mark-lane, City, merchants. R WESTLEY, Greenwich, boot and shoe maker. J TOOMEY, Watford, City, innkeeper. C CUTBERT, Kennington-cross, corn-dealer. W JEFFERSON, Kingston-on-Hull, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

G PARK, London-street, Glasgow, fletcher and cattle-dealer. D HART and Co., masons, Glasgow. W C GILLAN, Seafield Baths, Edinburgh, banker. W ANDERSON, Newbigging, Lanark, carpenter.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 3.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edwin Landseer Esq., Royal Academician.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 17.

14th Life Guards: The Hon T H G Fernor to be Colonel and Sub-Lieut, vice Miller.

3d Dragoon Guards: J Swinburn to be Colonel, vice Knatchbull.

14th Light Dragoon Guards: Major C Stewart to be Lieut-Col, vice King; Capt J H Goddard to be Major, vice Stuart; Lieut R H Pretrejohn to be Capt, vice Goddard; Cornet E Gordon to be Lieut, vice Pretrejohn. 17th: L E Knight to be Colonel, vice Gordon.

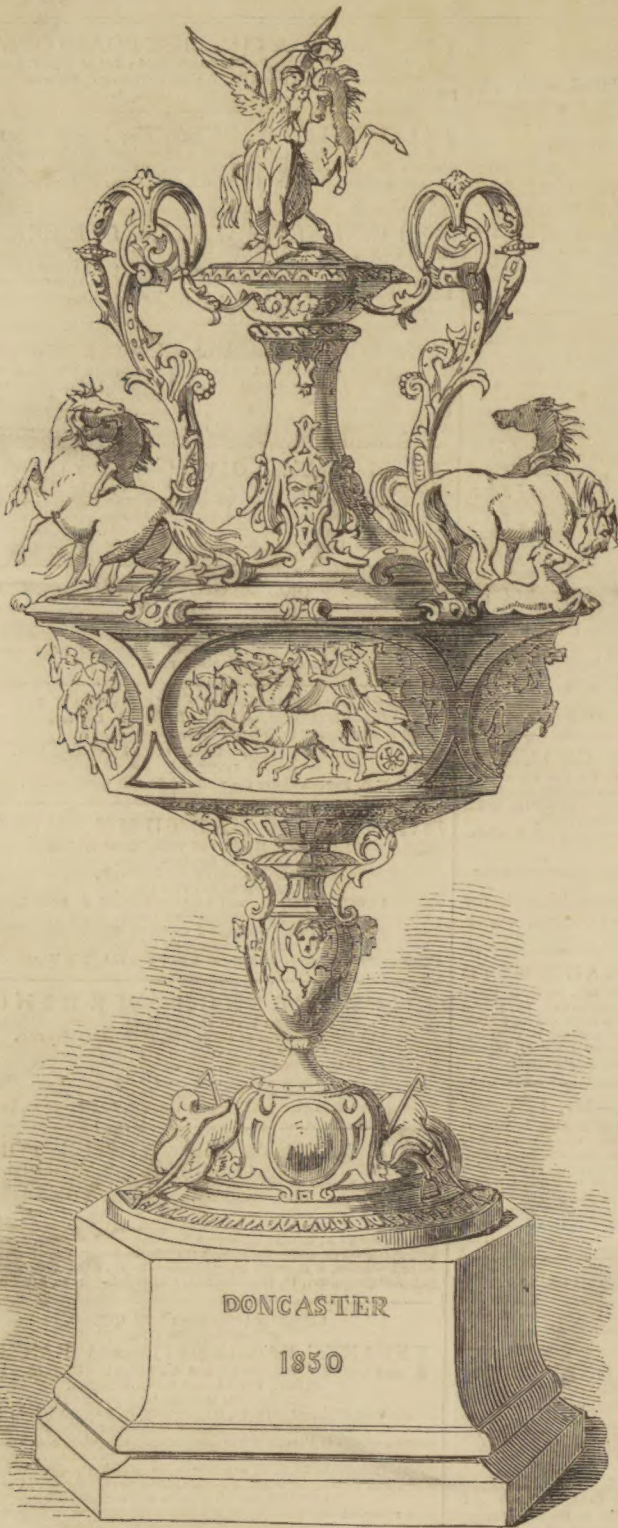
1st (or Grenadier) Regiment of Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut A E Rowley to be Lieut and Capt, vice W D Viscount Mandeville.

4th Foot: H W F Butler to be Ensign, vice Ansell. 11th: O'Neill S Segrave to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 14th: Ensign W B Bower to be Ensign, vice Cave. 16th: J K Rendall to be Ensign, vice Parker. 24th: Capt G H Galloway to be Captain, vice G B Stoney. 31st: Capt E Mortimer to be Captain, vice Brevel Major D F Longworth; Lieut R Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Mortimer; Ensign W H Barry to be Lieut, vice Mackenzie. 33rd: Asst-Surgeon J Webster, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dempster. 34th: Ensign E H Marsh to be Lieut, vice Harvey; Lieut H Moore to be Ensign, vice Marsh. 41st: A G E Morley to be Ensign, vice Leche. 61st: Ensign H Brucknary to be Lieut, vice Woodhouse; Cadet W H W Patton to be Ensign, vice Brucknary. 62nd: G Grylls to be Ensign, vice Hopkinson. 63rd: E J Hunt to be Ensign, vice Sheldon. 70th: W W Lynch to be Ensign, vice Hopkinson. 72d: O B Fielden to be Ensign, vice Rice. 74th: R H D Lowe to be Ensign, vice Patton. 77th: W Acton to be Ensign, vice Kent. 78th: Capt C M McIntyre to be Major, vice Taylor. 79th: W H H Ridge to be Captain, vice McIntyre; Ensign J P H Crowe to be Lieutenant, vice Ridge; Sergeant-Major A J Leed to be Ensign, vice Crowe. 81st: Lieut F E Sorell to be Captain, vice Brevel-Major J Ward. 91st: F W Hickok to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie; Asst-Surgeon J C Dempster, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Webster. 98th: P H F Harris to be Ensign, vice Gardiner.









THE DONCASTER RACE-CUP.—1850.

This superb prize cup, run for at Doncaster on Friday, has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (successors to Storr and Mortimer), of Bond-street, from a model by Mr. Alfred Brown. It consists of an elegant cup, of the Cinque Cento form and style of ornament. On the cover are two groups of horses—wild and domesticated; surmounted by a figure of Victory crowning a horse with a wreath. On the bowl of the cup are four compartments, filled with designs in low relief, representing four different styles of racing—the English, the Italian, the ancient Roman, and a race by torchlight.

Around the foot of the cup are cleverly grouped horse-furniture and stable implements. The pedestal is of ebony, and bears the names of the Stewards of the Races, and "Doncaster, 1850," inscribed in silver. The height of the whole is between three and four feet, and the value upwards of 300 guineas. It is, altogether, a magnificent plate.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.**—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India.

**NEW PRACTICE RANGE AT WOOLWICH MARSHES.**—The inconvenience experienced, and the repeated stoppages of practice in the present state of the artillery practice-ground at Woolwich, owing to the constant passage of vessels on the river, has induced the authorities to decide on having a new practice-ground on the Woolwich and Plumstead Marshes, which will not be liable to any interruption. The direction of the new range will be to the eastward, and will extend to about three miles in length, with an average breadth of half a mile enclosed, so as to prevent the chances of accidents during the practice. It is also intended to construct a mound at 1500 yards range, against which objects will be placed when making experiments, and for the usual target practice of the Royal Artillery.

**WORCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**—Last week, 42 officers and 690 men assembled for training at Worcester, preparatory to the inspection of the regiment on the 19th inst.

**ADMIRALTY VISIT TO THE OUT-PORTS.**—The *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam yacht, master commander Cook, with the Board of Admiralty on board, arrived at Queenstown, from Devonport, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and immediately after breakfast their Lordships landed at Haulbowline, and inspected that establishment throughout; from thence they proceeded to the *Ajax*, 58, screw guard-ship, Captain Quin, flag of Rear-Admiral H. M. Dixon, Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards to the *Wizard*, apprentice brig, Lieutenant Commander Barnard. The Board of Admiralty having concluded their inspection at Queenstown, left that port in the *Black Eagle*, at five a.m., on Sunday. Their Lordships arrived at Milford, and inspected the Dockyard and Admiralty establishment there on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning proceeded to Holyhead to visit the packet station, whence they returned to town.

**THE FRENCH ADMIRAL, BARON MACKAU.**—Special orders from the Admiralty have been received at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and other ports, directing the authorities to allow the gallant ex-Minister of the French Marine to view the dockyards, and to pay every attention to this distinguished officer. Admiral Mackau, we believe, is the only French officer living who, in a fair fight and on equal terms, captured an English brig of war.

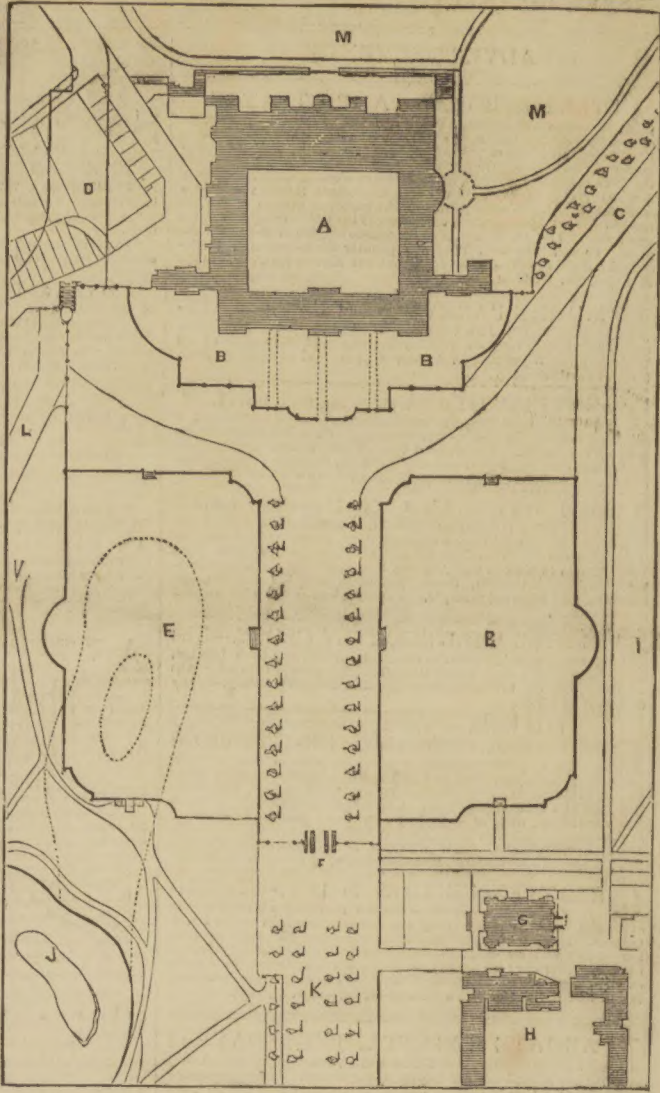
**DUTIES OF DISTRICT STAFF SERGEANTS.**—The following circular letter has lately been issued to inspecting field officers on the above subject:—"It having been brought under the consideration of the Secretary at War that it is very desirable that the district staff sergeants, when detached on the duty of conducting recruits, should return with all convenient speed from their journey, so as to be available for other duties at the district head-quarters, I am directed to acquaint you that in all cases in which the distance recruits are conducted by railway does not exceed 100 miles from the district head-quarters, or in cases where the distance is only slightly above 100 miles, as between London and Bristol, and London and Birmingham, Mr. Maule considers that the conducting staff sergeants should be sent by the first morning train, and, after delivering over the recruits, should return to their station the same day, by which arrangement the sergeants will be available without loss of time for other duty. The route for the staff sergeants when on this duty, instead of directing them to return without delay, should in future specify the hour of starting, and the hour at which the sergeant should return to his station according to your discretion, with a due consideration of the distance to be travelled, the hour of starting, and, if possible, return upon the same day, together with the nature of the duty, &c.; and the Secretary at War requests that you will cause such routes to be so prepared accordingly.—(Signed) L. SULLIVAN.—War-Office, 10th Sept., 1850."

**INVALID DEPOT AT CHATHAM.**—Since the 1st of last May, 1358 invalids, from all military stations (including the men badly wounded in the Paunjaub campaigns), have arrived at this depot. Of these 1196 have been discharged the service, less 92 who will be discharged on the 24th inst., 157 have been sent back to their regiments, having been found fit for further service, 33 have died, and the remainder are either at the depot or in this general hospital. On the 7th inst. there was not one man at the depot who had not been examined, his case recorded and decided, and the necessary document for his discharge completed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the improvements now in progress in St. James's Park. We now engrave the ground-plan, from the Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1850, for an Estimate "of the Expense of Making an Ornamental Enclosure, and forming a Public Garden in St. James's Park, in front of Buckingham Palace."

In our Illustration, the dotted lines show the extent of the ornamental water in the Park as it is at present; and it will be seen, the portion to be filled up is not of any very great extent. There can be no question that a garden, laid out as the proposed one will be, and available for the public to walk in, as it is intended they should do, will be not only a great improvement to the Palace, but to the Park also. We have specimens of extremely fine landscape gardening in our Parks, but no example of a flower-garden; and certain we are, that those who now so declaim against this innovation, would hail such a garden as a proof of national taste, if it were in front of a Continental Palace; but simply because it is proposed to make what has not hitherto been done in London, an outcry is raised, which bids fair to keep the Park and the Palace as ill-arranged as they are at present.



PLAN OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

- A Buckingham Palace
- B Railings proposed to be placed round the front
- C Constitution-hill
- D Houses in Stafford-row
- E Gardens proposed to be formed in the Park
- F Site to which the marble arch is to be removed
- G Stafford House
- H St. James's Palace
- I The Green Park
- J Proposed termination to the ornamental water in the Park
- K The Mall, in the Park
- L Birdcage-walk
- M Buckingham Palace Gardens

The termination of the Mall now is not nearly so elegant as it might and ought to be, and very far from the beautiful arrangements of the proposed plan. We do not know Mr. Nesfield, the gentleman who has designed this plan; but we know enough of his works to believe he will materially improve the Park; and we feel sure that fountains, statues, and other elegant additions to the flower-garden, are amongst the adornments destined for the spot.

On Wednesday, two new entrances were opened into the enclosure, one from the North Mall nearly opposite Sutherland House, and the other into Birdcage-walk. The old Pimlico gate is entirely closed. In the course of a few days the passage of pedestrians in front of Buckingham Palace will be stopped; and the thoroughfare through the enclosure be kept open in lieu of it, night and day.

Annexed is the estimated expense of these improvements:—

ARCH	Removal and rebuilding of the Marble Arch; the Marble to be finished only, and not polished	£3000
PALACE	Iron Gates, Railings, and Stone Piers connected with the Arch	1056
	Iron Gates, Railings, and Stone Piers, to enclose the Front Court of the Palace	6116
GARDENS	Iron Railings, Gates and Kerb on Dwarf Stone Walls to enclose the two Gardens	10,702
	Stone Piers and Granite Steps at the three Entrances of each Garden	1461
	Earthwork in levelling and preparing the Surface of the two Gardens for details	2390
LAKE	Excavation for the formation of the Head of the Lake	450
		25,175
	Contingencies at 7 per cent	1752
		£26,927

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W and J.—In a case of "double check," such as the one mentioned, Black was equally checked by both pieces, and was bound to remove out of check of both.  
A M M.—The solution we gave of Problem No. 343 is perfectly correct, and the point you object to the most beautiful feature of the Problem. Look at it once more, and you will perceive that the Rook in question cannot move without leaving his King en prise of the adverse White Rook.  
PIMLICO.—The line in the "Odyssey" to which you refer,

Πελοποιὶ προπαροῖθε θυρῶν θυραῶν ἐστεργον,

only shows that Penelope's suitors amused themselves at some game with pebbles. But, although Pope renders *Πελοποιὶ Chess*, there is nothing to inform us what the game really was. In the "Archæologia," vol. 9, there is an interesting disquisition on this subject, which you will do well to study.

M M.—That M M of Pimlico should be so ignorant of chess as to be incompetent to solve a three-move Problem, he is not to be reproached; but when, knowing so little, he makes pretensions to know so much, and ventures with coarse flippancy to censure productions as "humbug," merely because they are above his very limited reach, he renders himself ridiculous. The enigmas, No 606, by a lady, is as correct and beautiful as M M's remarks upon it are impertinent and foolish.

JUDY, J E C, and others.—The Enigma of G O C, No. 604, can, undoubtedly be solved in four moves, by first playing the B to K 5th.

CAPE TOWN.—The positions we have given by Major Jaenisch are correctly copied, but you have not yet hit upon the principle of their solution. Let us suppose, in the First—P takes P (ch) P takes R P to Kt 6th P to Kt 7th

1. R takes Q 2. P to K R 7th 3. P to K R 5th 4. K to K R 6th

and, if White makes a Queen, his opponent is stalemated. What then must he do to win?

C M J.—The Problem is below par, but the game, though feebly defended, has one or two very lively features. Why not give the name of your antagonist?

B W Y.—I. Supposing my adversary is in a position of stalemate unless he take a Pawn of mine in passing, is he obliged to take that Pawn?—This *vezata quæstio* still remains undecided. Our own opinion, repeatedly expressed, is, that the act of taking a Pawn in passing being optional, he is not obliged to take the Pawn. 2. Your Problems are not forgotten.

C B C.—The game between King's College School and Shrewsbury School shall be reported in our next.

EXONIENSIS.—1. Your four-move Problem admits of a glaring mate in two. 2. No. 600 is effected thus:—1. Kt to B 7th (dis ch). 2. R to Q R 5th, and mates next move.

J R R.—You played very well. In the next game, try the effect of taking his Bishop at once P. Boldon.—Where is the mate, when the King plays to his 5th?

JUDY.—1. The arrangements for the projected assemblage next year are not yet matured; when they are completed, full particulars will be published. In the meanwhile, all parties (our friend "Judy" included) wishing for information on the subject, should put themselves in communication with the Editor of the "Chess Magazine." (See notice below.) 2. The Game and Problems shall be reported next week. 3. Examine Enigma 607 once more.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.—Decidedly better. Look over it again attentively, and if no further improvement occurs to you it shall appear among our Chess Enigmas.

F E G.—Mr Greenaway's solution of Mr Bolton's Farewell Problem is perfectly correct, and reflects great credit on his Chess powers.

LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM.—Surely, an obvious mate in two moves, by—1. P to KB 4th (ch); and 2. Kt to Q B 3d. Mate.

LANGHAM.—We have not room. See our advertisement page, and apply to the maker of Chessmen at the Polytechnic Institution.

IRISH QUEEN.—The replies to your thirteen (!) queries would engross one-half of all the space we can afford for Chess. Enquire of any respectable dealer for the "Staunton Chessmen," and see the advertisement headed "Chess," in our last page.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 347 by SIMPLE SIMON, JUDY, J B, of Worcester; YARMOUTH DUG, JUVENUS, P G R, CAPE TOWN, M P, Rev J T, CROZIER, F R S, J A W, BEL-LARY, T B, B W F, S E EDMUND, J M, FORBES, EXONIENSIS, TREWEEK, ETONIENSIS, CECUS, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of the Study by Messrs Kling and Horwitz, No 345, by CHESSING, J A W, ARTIST, MUNGO, are correct. All others are wrong.

\* \* \* The gentlemen of King's College School would be happy to play a Game of Chess, by correspondence, with any College or School. Address, C B Clarke, King's College School, Somerset House.

\* \* \* Very many Chess Correspondents must remain unanswered until next week.

Q B.—Your Solution of 343 will do. CECUS.—Next week, if we have room.

T H B.—No 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

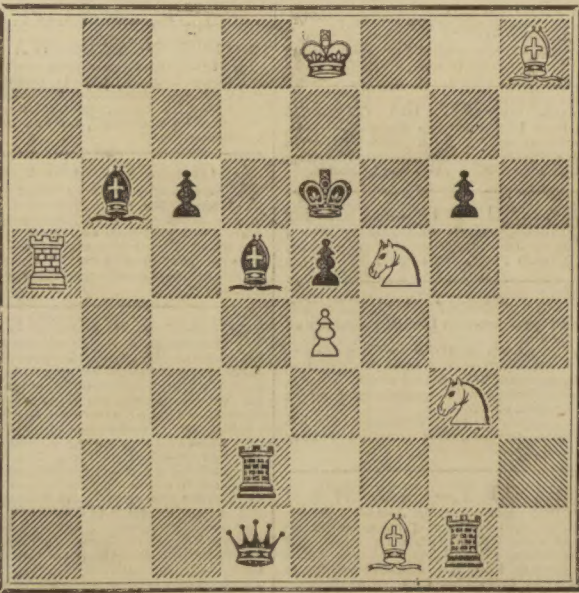
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 347.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Kt 4th (ch) P takes Q  
2. Kt to K B 5th (ch) K moves  
3. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K moves  
WHITE. BLACK.  
4. B to Q Kt 3d (ch) Q takes B  
5. P to K 4th Mate.

PROBLEM No. 348.

By E. H. C., of Worcester.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 608.—By M. LOQUIN.

White: K at his R sq, R at K Kt sq, B at K B 4th, Kt at K 3d, P at Q B 2d.

Black: K at his B 7th, Ps at K 5th and K B's 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

STROEBECK, THE VILLAGE OF CHESS.

THERE exists in the Chess world a phenomenon as singular in its kind as that of the Republic of St. Marin in the midst of the political states of Europe: it is a little German village, completely devoted, since the eleventh century, to the worship of Chess, and faithful even to this day to the rules and traditions which it originally received. Throughout the rest of Europe the laws and theory of the game have undergone considerable revolutions, and made immense progress; but in this almost imperceptible point of the German soil, these revolutions and advances are utterly unknown. This village is called Stroebek (formerly Stroepke), and is about a mile from Halbertstadt, in the district of Magdebourg. Among the little community of this place Chess is not, as everywhere else, a relaxation, a luxury of the intellect, a pleasure of the imagination, a privilege of riches and leisure, but a serious and important occupation, a family duty, and an absolute element of social life.

The study of the game, indeed, constitutes an integral part of public education. At school there is a course of Chess; the people being convinced that the theory and practice of this game are as efficacious in the development of the in-

tellectual faculties as grammar, or history, or arithmetic. At the end of each year, on the eve of the vacation, a solemn course of Chess is opened. Forty-eight pupils are generally chosen to take part in this tournament, the adversaries being decided by drawing lots. The parties defeated in the first instance, retire from the combat. The victors are then pitted against each other, until the last survivor is proclaimed the conqueror of conquerors, and bears away the prize, which is usually a handsome Chess-board and Men. From the arena he is then conducted in triumph to his family, of which thenceforth he is considered the glory and the pride.

When a young girl of Stroebek marries a stranger, she is compelled, before her departure, to play a game of Chess with the chief magistrate of the village, for the purpose of showing that she has not forgotten the old traditions of her native home, and is worthy to transport the rules and taste for the game into the new family which she is about to found elsewhere. This interesting ceremony usually takes place in one of the halls of an inn which bears on its sign the impress "Chess." During the progress of the farewell game the invited guests surround the betrothed, at her expense drink her health, and are lavish alike of their applauses and censures accordingly as she plays with ability or otherwise.

Extraordinary as these customs certainly are, the regulations of the game at Stroebek are no whit less so. In the first place, the position of the men at the beginning of a game differs from that which is adopted elsewhere. The Pawns of the Rooks and the Queens are advanced on each side two steps, and each Queen placed at her 3d square.

Secondly. After the preliminary moves just mentioned, the Pawns never advance more than one step at a time.

Thirdly. The King never Castles.

Fourthly. When a Pawn has arrived at his 8th square, he does not at once assume the powers of a Queen or other piece, but is obliged first to make three backward leaps, called *freudensprung*, two squares at a time, until he reaches the square on which he originally stood. For example: suppose a Pawn to reach the King's 8th sq, his first leap will be back to the King's 6th sq; his next to the King's 4th, and his third to the King's 2nd; on reaching which, he becomes Queen, or any other piece the owner may choose. While a Pawn remains on the 8th sq, he cannot be taken, that square being for him an inviolable asylum; but, so soon as he commences his retrograde march, he is liable to capture, like the other men. These rules, so different from ordinary Chess, are, of course, embarrassing to strangers who encounter the heroes in the village of Stroebek; but when the visitors are masters of the first order, as Bledow or Silberschmidt, they easily carry the victory.

The reader will naturally desire to know how this singular devotion to Chess, in an obscure country village of Germany, was brought about. The tradition regarding it is this. At the beginning of the eleventh century, the Emperor Henry II. sent a prisoner, named Count Guncelin, to the Bishop of Stroebek, with orders that he should be imprisoned and guarded strictly. The Count was shut up in an old tower, which is still pointed out. Being passionately fond of Chess, Guncelin constructed a board and chessmen, and endeavored to beguile the long years of his captivity by the study of its infinite varieties. At first he played only by himself, but he subsequently taught the peasants who were employed to guard his dungeon. Through these men a knowledge of the game was soon disseminated, and ere long Chess became a passion and a necessary among the inhabitants of the place: it mingled in all the habits of their life—penetrated into their schools—became a part of every one's education—and was thus transmitted, without change of any kind, from generation to generation down to the present day.

When Guncelin left his prison, his first care was to send, as a memento to the people of Stroebek, the Chess-board which he had constructed and played on during his captivity, and the precious relic appears to have been preserved with religious veneration for many centuries.

\* In our next we shall give a couple of games which were played by Mr. Lewis, one of our best players, a few years since, against one of the villagers of Stroebek.

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